BRAND PILSENER
FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
B. SMYTH & CO. LTD.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,775—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1899.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M 1899.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5129	J. R. Landon	18th Nov.
* CALEDONIA	7358	E. H. Gordon	25th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	3257	W. Wheler	9th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7358	E. Gordon	16th "
* SHANNON	4302	L. M. Wilmer	23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	3257	W. Wheler	30th "
			1900.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	6th Jan.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	13th "
* CARTHAGE	5196	J. R. Landon	20th "
M. L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	27th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5196	J. R. Landon	10th "
* CALEDONIA	7353	E. H. Gordon	17th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PENINSULAR	3257	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7358	E. H. Gordon	10th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	3257	W. Wheler	24th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, Usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Jan. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Feb. 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 395.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	16th Nov., 1899.
POSEIDON	A. Leva	3,878	7th Dec., 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Belien	4,351	7th Jan., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,080.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gotthards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	20th Nov., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov., 8, 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Families employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of Information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY, Esplanade Road. KARACHI, Bunder Road.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th November, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 21st November, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 16th November, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 30th November.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 17th November.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 17th November.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th November, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
ANNAM	6,300	Lecolspellier	19th Dec. 1899.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	18th Jan. 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Allegre to sail on or about the 13th December, 1899. For weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch. Full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.
BOMBAY: Esplanade Road. KARACHI: Bunder Road.
Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PARCELS OF CIGARS FOR EUROPE.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

UNDERTAKE to deliver Parcels of their Celebrated Trichinopoly and Java Cheroots to any Address in the United Kingdom, free of all expense, at the following rates :—

	1,000. Rs. a.	500. Rs. a.	100. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S NOBLES	112 0	58 0	12 8
TREACHER'S DAWSONS	122 0	64 0	14 0
TREACHER'S THOMSONS	134 0	70 0	15 0
TREACHER'S HAVANAHS	113 0	59 0	13 0
TREACHER'S SPECIALS	142 0	73 0	15 8
TREACHER'S SUMATRAS	142 0	73 0	15 8
TREACHER'S JAVAS, No. 1	150 0	78 0	16 8
TREACHER'S do. No. 2	136 0	71 0	15 0
TREACHER'S do. No. 3	110 0	58 0	12 8

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE "	1 12 0	PEKOE "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG "	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.

All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

GENUINE
HUSCHKE'S
COLOGNE WATER.
(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842.)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *viâ* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED (Locomotive foremen and others) on all the Indian RAILWAYS, LARGE WORKSHOPS, &c., to establish WATCH and JEWELLERY Agencies for J. W. BENSON, LTD., the QUEEN'S WATCH-MAKERS. Good remuneration to good men. Apply, with particulars of position, etc., to

J. W. BENSON, LTD.,
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style near furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

FREE BY POST.
NEW CATALOGUE OF
WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELLERY,
OPTICS,
SILVERWARE,
ELECTRO-PLATE,
PIANOFORTES,
MUSICAL BOXES,
BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART.

LARGEST & CHEAPEST
HOUSE IN INDIA.
VARIETIES OF
PERFUMERY AND TOILETTE REQUISITES
FROM WELL KNOWN MANUFACTURERS, SUCH AS :—
PINAUD, PIVER, GELLE FRERES,
ROGER AND GALLET, FERD. MULHENS,
AND OTHERS.

☞ COMPARE PRICES ☜

RHINE VIOLET, Rs. 1-8. PEARS SOAP, Rs. 0-12-6.
EAU DE QUININE PINAUD, Small, Rs. 1-2. Large, Rs. 2-4.
JAVA POWDER, Rs. 0-11.

Where MADAME BLANCHE will put in her APPEARANCE and DANCE-a-la-circle.

93, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

McDOWELL & CO.
MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 1/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 7, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC MEETING.

THE PUBLIC MEETING of the inhabitants of Bombay called by the Sheriff to consider the measures to be taken for the RELIEF of those suffering from the scarcity in the Famine Districts of the Bombay Presidency, will be held in the TOWN HALL, TO-DAY, at 4-30 P.M.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "GISELA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 3.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within 8 days of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882

and

In the matter of the ORIENTAL SPINNING and WEAVING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the 7th day of November, 1899, presented to the Honourable Mr. Justice Russell, by Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framji Petit of Bombay, residing at Grant Road, a creditor of the said Company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr. Justice Russell on the 7th day of December, 1899; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated the 15th day of November, 1899.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.

A NEW ATTRACTION.

TARAPOREVALA,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY,
have added A NEW DEPARTMENT
OF TOYS for the coming Xmas Season.
MECHANICAL TOYS QUITE THE LATEST,
At an UNEXCEPTIONALLY CHEAP RATE.
SPECIAL QUOTATION TO LARGE BUYERS.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY.

OUR SPECIAL BOXES OF XMAS CARDS,

FOR Rs. 1-8-0,
ONE RUPEE,
TWELVE ANNAS,
AND EIGHT ANNAS,
OFFER EXCEPTIONAL VALUE FOR THE PRICE.
60,000 BOXES SOLD LAST SEASON.

Before buying XMAS CARDS for this season ELSEWHERE fail not to see OUR GRAND COLLECTION FOR 1899-1900.

A clever series of forty different characters in "the skirt up" cards for bachelors and others, now selling by hundreds every day. Try to secure some at once.

CALENDARS AND BOOKLETS
OUR PRICES IN THIS LINE NOW TAKE A LOT OF BEATING.
FANCY CALENDARS,
LADDER CALENDARS,
BLOCK CALENDARS AND TURN OVER CALENDARS.
Prices 8 Annas, One Rupee & Rs. 2-8.
THOUSANDS OF NEW DESIGNS AND NEW IDEAS.
QUITE THE LATEST AND UP-TO-DATE
COMIC CARDS.
TOO MUCH OF FUN,
PLENTY TO LAUGH,
AND SENTIMENTS QUITE UNRESERVED WITH FRIENDSHIP, LOVE AND KISSES.
QUITE UNUSUAL IN THE XMAS CARD TRADE

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY.

STILL AT THE TOP OF THE TREE.
OUR NEW SERIES OF
INDIAN XMAS CARDS, 1899-1900.
NOW READY.
500 DIFFERENT INDIAN CHARACTERS AND VIEWS.
SPECIAL ATTRACTION IN PRIVATE CARDS.
QUITE A NEW SERIES.

Orders in THIS SPECIAL LINE should be sent to us AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE to secure GOOD DESIGNS.

UP-COUNTRY CUSTOMERS

Requiring Xmas Cards on approval should furnish us with Bombay reference at the same time.

THE PANORAMA OF BOMBAY.

An album containing 2 DOZ. PHOTOGRAPHS of INDIAN CHARACTERS and VIEWS, done altogether by a NEW ARGENTOTYPE PROCESS.

AN EXCELLENT PRESENT TO FRIENDS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Price, Rs. 5 only.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £ 1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

POLICYHOLDERS SECURITY.

NEARLY .....£ 9,000,000 Stg.

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cavel Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice on moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CHOLERA TINCTURE.—Specally adapted for Travellers and those living in Up-country Stations where medical aid is not readily procurable. Per Bottle Re. 1. Prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road Bombay.

FLOWER BOQUETS, for presentation on WEDDING, BIRTHDAY, and other festive occasion. Also splendid Flower Baskets. Apply to HORMUSJEE ARDESHER DUBASH, Floral Artist and Decorator, Gir, 4am.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co. Ld., NEW DEPARTMENT.—Now on VIEW, Works by Great Artists, viz:—Rosa Bonheur, Meissonier, Leon Moran, Alma Tadema, Leighton, Dendy Sadler, Paton, etc., etc.

GENT'S DRESS JACKET for Evening Wear, Rich Silk Collar and Lining, from Rs. 40. West End Styles. Gent's DRESS SUITS, from Rs. 35. West-End Styles. Best Cashmeres. Rich Silk Lining and Facings. Superior Finish. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

FOR CYCLE ACCESSORIES & REPAIRS of every kind call on W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW, on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, from the 1st December next. Apply to C. JAFFER SULEMAN & Co., Girgaum.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—A spacious well-furnished BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill. Apply, care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

AUCTION SALE of Mr. T. Ralph Douse's valuable furniture, billiard table, glass and crockeryware, plated ware, piano, fire proof safe, English built Landau, horses, plants, &c., at the "Cloisters" Ridge, Malabar Hill, TO-DAY, at 1 P.M.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft and pleasing effects. BROMIDE ENLARGEMENTS can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 5-9-2 per case, at Bandora.

RECEIVED FANCY REVOLVING MUSICAL CIGAR STANDS, Rs. 15, 22, and Rs. 30, plays 1 and 2 tunes.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecogopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 18 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture an 1 Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay Discount to the Trade.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS AND MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches, in all sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phonix, Intonas, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical Boxes of every description thoroughly overhauled, repaired, cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in thorough repair and overhauled by experienced and trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching and carefully packed. Repairs undertaken in all Branches. No 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date, Price, Rs. 4, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

ROUND Ladies Revolving Ball Keyless Watches with Fancy Albert Chain, complete, Rs. 55 to 175 each. Warranted for 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL.—"The Countess of Leitrim and her daughters were very pleased with the GRANVILLE HOTEL which they found quite comfortable in every way.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the short est notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

	Rs.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra,	
Horses standing in Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis, guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

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INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
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Price Re. 1; Postage half-anna;
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
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GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
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PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
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JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
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DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
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COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
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BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
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KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
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ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Vöslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

ROBERT PORTER & Co'S.
BULL DOG BOTTLING OF
BASS'S ALE
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GUINNESS'S STOUT,
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants and Hotels.

NOVELTY IN LIQUEURS.
CHERRY WHISKY.
IMPORTED FOR THE
FIRST TIME IN INDIA.
APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE.
DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET.

A pure wholesome stimulant
MATHERS
EXTRA QUALITY.
FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
Matured in Sherry Wood. Age and Quality Guaranteed
Of all leading Wine Merchants.

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Rs. 3 only, the complete set. Paper Cover.

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IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.

(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")
Patronized by Royalty.

"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"

Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design.

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to anyone who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdall C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Lands End to London Unpaced Record, by 2hrs. 37mins. on October 3rd, 1898, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 58 mins.

For fully illustrated catalogues, apply to the Sole-Agents:—

THE BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL CYCLE SUPPLY AGENCY,
Charni Road, Bombay, (Near Messrs STEPHENS and SONS' Stables.)
(Orders are being registered to prevent disappointment.)

SIEMENS BROS., & Co.,
LIMITED.
ELECTRICAL
AND
TELEGRAPH ENGINEERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF
India-Rubber, Gutta-Percha, and Lead-Covered Cables and Wires for Telegraph, Telephone, and Electric Light Work, Dynamos, Alternators, Reversible Motors.

CONTRACTORS FOR
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SOLE AGENTS:
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BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
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The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 3 years at 6 per cent., 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.
PRUDENTIAL, OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. Interest, compounded half-yearly.
N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."
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CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.
INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.
Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent
67, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.
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The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)
TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—
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ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages deposit of title deeds.
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FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.
CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.
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OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., (Auctioneers.)

LANOWLI HOTEL.
EXCELLENT AND LOFTY SITUATION
NEAR RYEWOOD.
BEST CUISINE
OPENED FROM 1ST NOVEMBER
UNDER ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT
FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.
For further Particulars apply MANAGER.

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
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BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
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AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
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L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF PARIS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
Capital Reserve and Guarantee.
Francs 101,000,000 or about £4,000,000.

WE the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of the L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & Co.
Chief Representatives for Poona.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.
£13,558,989 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 80 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	15 6 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.
NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
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ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.
ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
should send for particulars of the
ORIENTAL'S
LIFE POLICY.
THE
Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India.
THE FUNDS
EXCEED
RS. 1,50,00,000.
Claims Paid Over
NINETY LACS,
Since the Company was Established in 1874.

As the Expenses of Management are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, the "Oriental" can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Moderate Premiums,
Unquestionable Security,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Manager

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED
ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,87,50,000
This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.
Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.
Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.
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CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	00	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	12
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S
Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.
Our new "Moviliete" Frame which has gained universal admiration
THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.
Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sea Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.
SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundis payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.
SHORT PERIOD FIXED DEPOSITS.

THE Bank receives Short Period Deposits during busy season at Bombay at the following Rates of Interest:—

At 5 1-2 per cent. per annum for 4 months.
" 5 " " " 3 "
" 4 " " " 2 "

M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 56, OF 1898.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, LADHABHOY EBRAHIM, FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY and MAHOMEDBHOY HAJEEBHOY, all of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitants, residing at Khoja Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of HATOOBHOY EBRAHIM, late of Cutch Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant deceased...Plaintiffs

vs.

MITHIBAI, widow of SHA MAHOMED SHEROOBHAI HASAN SHA MAHOMED, GOOLAM MAHOMED SHA MAHOMED SHEROO MAHOMED ASHA MAHOMED a minor under the age of eighteen years, by his guardian ad litem the said MITHIBAI AISHABAI and KOOLSAMBAI, daughter of SHA MAHOMED SHEROOBHOY, the last named minor under the age of eighteen years by her guardian ad litem the said MITHIBAI, all of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Kasal Moholla, outside the Fort, the legal representatives of Sha Mahomed Sheroobhoy, deceased.....Defendants,

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above suit and bearing date the 6th day of March, 1899, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD in two lots by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on THURSDAY the 23th day of November, 1899, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the Estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and defendants in the following properties, namely:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side of Butcher Street or otherwise called Nagdevi Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay formerly in the occupation of the said Sha Mahomed bin Sheroobhai and his tenants and now in the occupation of the defendants and other tenants of the Receiver appointed in this suit, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 218 and Street No. 63-65, containing by admeasurement 21 feet and eight inches in breadth and sixty eight feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the sweeper's passage and the property of Chand Mahomed Peroo, on the west, by the said Butcher Street or Nagdevi Road, on the north, by the property of Vali Mahomed and on the south, by the property of Mooral Currim Mahomed.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house erected, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being, without the Fort of Bombay on the western side of Butcher's Street or otherwise called Nagdevi Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of the said Sha Mahomed Sheroobhoy, and now in the occupation of the defendants and other tenants of the Receiver appointed in this suit, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 221, and Street No. 74-76, containing by admeasurement eighteen feet in breadth and seventy feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the east, by the said Butcher Street or called Nagdevi Street, on the west, by Sweeper's passage, on the north, by the house of Hoosein bin Shama, and on the south, by the house of Jamal Mahomed butcher.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI, CAMA, and HORMUSJEE, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 65-67, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this day of October, 1899.

A. K. OLIVER
Commissioner.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,197½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,197½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Commercial	{ 10,000 }	100	{ 100 }	6 p.c.	90
Bank of India.	{ 15,000 }		{ 75 }		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	25	all	3 pr. ct.	30
Charter Bank..	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£571
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	30

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage ..	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		225
Anglo-Indian ..	1,345		0	Nil	28
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25	12 1-2 nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld.		1,000	1,000		60
Ballary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	650,000	200	12 1-2	165
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co....	90	500	500	dvdRs 2.	425
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5.	400
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India...	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,675
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3.	400
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	500
Coimbatore S. and W....	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	1
Connaught	600	500	500	25	525
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	400
Coorla Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	460xd
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	590
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30	280
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	300
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	265
Hingughat Mills	700	800	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs ...	1,500	500	500	50	500
Hope Mills....	500	1,000	1,000	30	450
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,185
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	150
Indian Manfg...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	4.0
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld...	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	500
Jamsetjee Greaves,	1,100	500	500	25	460xd
Jaffer Alli ..	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	125
Jewraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	425
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld.....	8,480	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	700
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Leopold.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	450
Lord Reay Mfg	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	110
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	445	1,000	1,000	30	200
Madras United	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Mahaluxmee...	356	1,000	1,000	R s 100	2,000
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Manockjee Petit	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	...
Mohanlal K. Pareik G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60	1,720
Mazagon	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Morarji Gocul-dass.....	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	50
Mysore S & M. Co. Ld	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs45	1,250
Madura Mills .	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
National	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
New great Eastern.....	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
Oriental	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	120
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld).	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	20
Queen Mills ...	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	570
Ripon Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	500
Saraswati Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	695
Sassoon.....	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sholapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	485
Soondercas ...	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,550
Southern India	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	345
Southern Mahratta	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	240
Standard Mills Co.	1,300	250	240	Rs. 15	225
Star of India..	1,000	1,000	500	15	145
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	530
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 20	265
Union Mills Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	50	...
Venishunker Lukhmidas Mill Co. Ld..	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	250
Victoria Mills..	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Western India,	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	26
Wadhwan City	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	225
Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	25
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	si	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.		
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300x1
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	725
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	16
Bhowmugger City Press & Manfg. Co.Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Brevis Canpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	Nil.	75
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdRs30	180xd
Colaba	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
East India	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 15	315
English Press and Manfg ...	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,350
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
French	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
Harvey and Sabapathy ..	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	510
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	450	450	500	dvd Rs35	340xd
Khaugaum ...	700	100	100	Rs 17	133xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	475xd
Mahmadpur a Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld ...	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	225
Mercantile	300	500	500	53	55
Mofussil Co.	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	60
Munmar M.	400	250	400	dvd Rs35	385
New Berar.....	000	250	all	dvd Rs20	180
New Indian	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	430
Prince of Wales	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	130xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	100	500	00	20	165
Sassoon.....	500	500	70	30	240
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	20	340xd
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	125	585
Sora b Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	20	1,800
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	200	250	250	Nil.	310
Volkart.....	37	200	all	1	75
	—	000	—	Rs 80	850

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	—	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	—	£10	—	...	—
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry....	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	590
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.....	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	465

A REUTER telegram from Teneriffe, dated October 19, states that the barque Juliana Schlosser, from Rio de Janeiro, put in there on the 15th inst., short of provisions. The captain was dead and the mate was in charge of the vessel. On Wednesday a rumour became current that the captain and his wife had been murdered by the mate at sea. The authorities on Thursday ordered the mate and crew to come ashore, but the mate replied, refusing to obey. Some boats were then sent from the port guardship and opened fire on the barque, which was finally boarded. The mate was then found dead, but whether he had committed suicide or been killed is uncertain. The crew had in the meantime jumped overboard, but were all picked up.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 8-55m., 10-54s. Low water, 4-3m., 3-57a.

Railway Commission, Secretariat, 11 a.m.

Marine Court *re* stranding of the s. s. Rajputana.

Public meeting in the Town Hall for Famine Relief, Lord Sandhurst presiding, 4-30 p.m.

Tivoli Theatre, Mr. Charles Bertram's performance, 9-30 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 4.45.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer India entered the dock on Tuesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Gisela entered and the steamer Crewe Hall left the dock on Tuesday.

A MAHOMEDAN FAIR.—The annual Aga Hoosein Ali Shah's fair will commence to-day, at Hussanabad, Mount Road, Mazagon, and last for five days.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Daresalam, Zanzibar, Ibo and Chindi per s.s. Lawada, will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. to-morrow.

LORD CURZON'S VISIT.—An excellent series of pictures have been taken by Messrs. Raja Deen Dayal and Sons of the incidents occurring during the recent visit of the Viceroy to Bombay. His arrival at Government House, his visit to the plague hospitals, and the ceremony at Agripada are all pourtrayed, the photographs forming an ideal memento of the illustrious visit.

FESTIVITIES AT DAMAUN.—The "Novena" at the Church of Nossa Senhora da Mar, which is situate in the fort of Lower Damaun and which has been recently enlarged by the expenditure of a large sum collected by the exertions of a lady and some pious gentlemen, commenced on Friday, the 3rd instant, and ended on Saturday, the 11th. There were morning prayers and vespers every day, attended by almost all the male and female Christian population of Lower Damaun, bombs being fired at the end of the prayers. On Saturday evening the church and its compound were artistically decorated with flags and festoons, and brilliantly illuminated. A feast followed on Sunday, attended by all the leading men of Lower and Upper Damaun, including his Excellency the Governor and Lady Kuchembuck Villar accompanied by the Rev. Father Vasa. The mass commenced at 10-30 a.m., the singing being splendid and all along accompanied by the Government band. After the Gospel the Rev. Father Pimenta, who has been lately appointed missionary and who came specially from Silvassa, in the Nagar Haveli District, ascended the pulpit and delivered a sermon, adopting as his text "Beatus venter qui te p.raviit." After mass there was benediction and the admission of some new members to the society of our Lady da Mar.

THEFT AT A BAKERY.—Habiboola Ebrahimbhoy, a baker, having his two places of business in Janjiker Street, one for the sale of bread and the other for baking purposes only, has reported to the police that during the night of the 13th instant, one of his boxes in the bakery was broken open and currency notes to the amount of Rs. 1,650 were stolen therefrom. The police investigation shows that the bakery is closed all day and open at night for baking purposes. During the daytime one of the night workmen sleeps in the bakery. On the night of the 13th instant the bakery was opened as usual, and the work of making and baking bread commenced and continued until 4 o'clock in the morning, when the prepared bread was sent out by coolies to complainant's several customers. The workmen then went to sleep. About half past 6 o'clock in the morning one of the workmen awoke and found the trapdoor at the top of the staircase leading to the room, above the bakery, broken open. The man went and informed the complainant at his shop. The latter went to the bakery, and on examining his property, discovered one of the boxes had been broken open and currency notes to the amount of Rs. 1,650 abstracted therefrom. In a small drawer of the same box was kept the sum of Rs. 570 in currency notes, which was found to be intact. The matter is being investigated.

ALLEGED SWINDLING.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

PANDOO GANOO, a Hindoo, resident of Naigaum, working as a *malee* was, on the 1st instant, cheated out of Rs. 110 by a gang of swindlers, in the following extraordinary manner:—The complainant Pandoo was on the 29th ultimo introduced by one of his lodgers, named Manaji, to a Sadhoo (ascetic) and two Hindus. The Sadhoo's companion informed Pandoo that the Sadhoo had arranged to cure by magic, a sick Bunia, who was very wealthy and willing to pay a very large fee for a satisfactory cure. But, they added, it was absolutely necessary that the learned man should be supplied with money to enable him to work out all the details of the magical ceremony in a proper manner, and if any person furnished the required amount he would be allowed a fair share of the magician's fee. Pandoo's cupidity being excited by such a magnificent opportunity of making a handsome fortune on such easy terms, handed Rs. 30 to the conspirators who told him to see them next day. On the following day Pandoo accompanied the gang to Worlee Flats where the Sadhoo, with the aid of a quantity of bones, some red powder and a number of cardboard discs performed the great magical ceremony. At the conclusion of the ceremony a man was despatched to the Bunia's house. The man returned almost immediately afterwards with an old worthless cheque, which, he stated, was for Rs. 15,000, and had been given to him by the Bunia as a token of his gratitude for the wonderful cure effected by the Sadhoo. Pandoo was then directed to meet the band at Marine Lines next day, with Rs. 200 in his pocket, which amount, they said, was to be given to the cashier of the bank cashing the cheque, as a present. As Pandoo had no money with him, he raised Rs. 80 on the pledge of his ornaments, and with that amount he met the gang, as previously arranged, at Marine Lines. Here Pandoo handed over the money to the conspirators, who immediately after despatched one of their numbers to the bank to cash the cheque. This man was shortly afterwards seen returning with another man, and a cry of "Police, Police," was raised. Upon this complainant Pandoo and the Sadhoo and his associates bolted away in different directions. Pandoo saw nothing of his money or the swindlers, until Tuesday last when he came upon one of the men named Managi Baloo at the Mody Bunder and made him over to the police. The latter managed to arrest another of the culprits named Baboo Narayenin the same evening, and recovered Rs. 14-10 from him.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday morning, the two accused, Manaji Baloo and Baloo Nrayen were charged by superintendent Roberts before Mr. S. B. Spencer, with cheating and abetment of the offence. The case was remanded pending further police investigation.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

GIVING FALSE INFORMATION OF MURDER.

IMPERATRIX VS. LAKSHMAN KRISHNAJIRAO.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. M. B. Tyabjee, Sessions Judge of Thana, who, in October last, convicted the accused of maliciously charging one Pandujee and his son Anantrao with having killed the wife of the son; and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for three years. The charge against the accused was made under section 211, Penal Code, clause 2. The Sessions Judge remarked in his finding that the question was whether the charge of murder against the two men, made by the accused in his statement to a police head constable on the 5th December 1898, was false, made without just or lawful grounds, and with intent to cause injury to the two men. The Sessions Judge found in the affirmative.

The accused was one of the men against whom proceedings were successfully taken for wrongful seizure of cattle, and he had reason to bear spite against Pandujee, whom he charged with murder in consequence. Agreeing with the assessors, Mr. Tyabjee convicted the accused and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused, in his petition of appeal, stated that a murder was committed at his village of a woman named Thaki—mird—Anandrai. He had actually witnessed the murder; and thereupon gave information to the police patel of the village. The police patel told him that he would send information to the Sircarl Accused waited for this for about a month, and then made a petition to the mamlatdar and another to the Police Superintendent. Thereupon an inquiry was made, wherein, by producing false witnesses, it was shown that the deceased woman had died of an illness. But the true fact was that Pandujee had intentionally murdered her. In this case, accused produced witnesses to show that a murder was really committed; but owing to the conspiracy of the people of the village, the witnesses changed. Consequently a sentence was passed upon him (accused) for having given false information.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

THE Belgian officer who recently was arraigned at Boma, charged with murder and cruel treatment of natives in the Congo Free State, has been convicted of killing two natives and sentenced to undergo ten years' penal servitude. He has appealed against the sentence.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court, yesterday.

RE ELLEN ATKINS.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, for the insolvent moved absolute the rule *nisi* calling upon the petitioning creditor E. C. O'Brien to show cause why the order of adjudication should not to be revoked.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Smeatham, Bland and Noble, in showing cause against the rule, said the only question his lordship had to decide was whether the insolvent was a trader at the time of the alleged fraudulent transfer of her property. The decree had been made on the 24th August and the immoveable property was disposed of on the same date. The moveable property including a boarding house, furniture and other effects had been disposed of in June. The insolvent was adjudicated on the 13th September. Mr. Rivett-Carnac said the affidavits were all in his favour, and it was clear that the insolvent had been a boarding house keeper down to the end of September, and as such was a trader within the meaning of the Act. Counsel submitted the insolvent had unsuccessfully attempted to support her case with the affidavits of Messrs. Glen and Donaghue.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in support of the rule, contended that his learned friend had failed to make out that the insolvent had carried on business as a trader, or that she had committed no act of insolvency. Before she could be adjudicated, it must be proved that she had made away with property with a view to defeat and delay the claims of her creditors. She had disposed of her furniture as she was about to vacate her house.

Mr. Justice Russell said that matter could be decided by the Small Causes Court.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said he was asking for the revocation of the adjudication, pending decision of the other Court. The court could only make such an order where fraud was found to have been committed.

Mr. Justice Russell said that Mrs. Atkins in her evidence before the Court had admitted that she considered the decree passed against her to be unjust, and that she had paid other creditors in preference to O'Brien, out of the proceeds of the sale of her property.

Mr. Kirkpatrick submitted that the insolvent was right in paying claims of her just creditors.

Mr. Justice Russell asked what had occured about the sum of Rs. 1,500 which the insolvent had promised to pay to the Official Assignee, but which she had neglected to hand over?

Mr. Kirkpatrick said for that she could be committed for contempt of court.

Mr. Justice Russell, in disposing of the rule, said that on the day the decree of the High Court was sealed, the insolvent had fraudulently transferred her property to one Harjiwan. The property was attached, but no steps had been taken to raise that attachment. His lordship considered the insolvent had made away with her property with the intention of leaving O'Brien out in the cold, because she had considered he had obtained an unjust decree. She had by her own conduct brought herself within the meaning of the Insolvency Act. His lordship further held that the insolvent was a trader down to the time of her adjudication, and discharged the rule, the costs to come out of the insolvent's estate.

At a later stage Mr. Rivetts Carnac on behalf of Mr. O'Brien moved for a rule *nisi* calling upon Mrs. Atkins to show cause why she should not be committed for contempt or her person be attached for not obeying the court order to deposit with the Official Assignee the sum of Rs. 1,500.

Mr. Justice Russell granted the rule.

RE GOKALDAS BHANJI.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, was granted two months extension of the interim order of his client.

RE PESTONJI CAWASJI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent was granted an extension of his client's interim order.

RE OOSMAN MOOSA.

Mr. Kapadia on behalf of the insolvent, was granted an interim order.

RE JAGJIWAN MULJI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, was granted a rule *nisi* calling upon the insolvents to show cause why they should not proceed with their insolvency.

THE LANDING AND SHIPPING OF CALCUTTA MAILS.

AT a meeting of the Bombay Port Trust held on November 7th, a memorandum from the Under-Secretary to Government, Financial Department, was submitted, forwarding a letter from the Officiating Post Master General for favor of remarks on the suggestion of the Superintendent, P. and O. Company therein referred to, regarding the construction of a short pier near the Ballard Pier for the landing and shipping of the mails and the extension of the railway siding from the Petroleum Pier to the proposed Postal Pier, and thus running the Calcutta express direct to or from it every week.

A letter was read from the Engineer, reporting (1) that the cost of short pier between Mangalore and Calicut streets would be out of all proportion to the slight advantage to be gained; (2) that the greatest saving in distance would be about a mile, which the Post office carts would cover in less than 10 minutes; (3) that the probable cost of a concrete and rubble masonry pier, as shown in red lines on the plan with shelter shed on the pier head, would be Rs. 81,225, that the cost would be reduced to Rs. 53,944 if built of timber, that a pier to the blue lines would probably cost Rs. 121,124 including a shelter over the whole of the head if constructed of concrete and rubble masonry, or Rs. 73,894 if built of timber, and that the annual expenditure on dredging would also be slightly increased; and lastly remarking (4) that as the proposed pier would have to be removed if the proposals in connection with dock extension be carried out, it would be prudent to defer doing anything in the matter until the construction of new docks and basins is taken in hand, when accommodation for the mail boats can be provided in one of the basins.

The proceedings of the Land and Railways and Bunders Committees were read, in which they proposed to reply explaining the facilities that now exist, and to show the small saving in distance that would be gained, and to express the opinion, that the cost would be out of all proportion to the advantage to be gained, and to say, with regard to the suggestion of extending railway siding, that it is quite feasible to make the connection, but that it would not work satisfactorily in practice, that the carriages would have to be railed first to the Carnac Bund r, then back shunted until the main line was reached and then moved to the station, an operation which would occupy little short of three hours, whereas the mails might be carted to the station in the usual way in probably 15 or 20 minutes, and to conclude the letter with an expression of opinion as per para. 4 of the Engineer's letter. It was resolved that a reply should be sent in the terms recommended by the Land and Railways and Bunders Committees.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 11th Nov. 1899.	Total from 1st April to 11th Nov. 1899.	For week ending 3rd Nov. 1898.	Total from 1st April to 3rd Nov. 1898.
Vessels piloted into harbour	17	561	15	537
Do. do. out of do.	18	577	15	594
Do. transported	12	391	9	437
Do. attended to	2	34	..	53
Do. warped	2	38	1	42

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	7
B Mandvi, Chakala, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	4	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	5	1	29
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada.....	3	0	25
F Parel, Sewri and Sion.....	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	10
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown.	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	6	17
Total	12	11	128
Total plague deaths to date...	60,263	53,056	
Same date last year.....	3	3	95

IN the Queen's Bench Division, on Oct. 26, Mr. Campbell, M.P., applied on behalf of Mr. William Smith resident magistrate, county Leitrim, for a conditional order for liberty to file a criminal information against Mr. P. A. McHugh, M. P. The grounds of the application were a series of alleged libels on Mr. Smith in Mr. McHugh's paper, the "Sligo Champion," when Mr. Smith was accused of being hired by Hewson, a land agent, to have the United Irish League meeting of Sept. 17 proclaimed, and of batoning women in the chapel yard. The conditional order was granted.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of the Committee held yesterday, Dr. N. N. Katrak presided; and there were also present:—Mr. T. W. Caffe, Mr. H. Kennedy, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., Messrs. Muljee B. Barbhaya, K. N. Kabrajee, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Mr. C. N. Wadia, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

BEEF-STALLS AT DADAR.

The Committee considered a letter to the President, dated the 6th November 1899, from Mr. D. F. Miranda and 35 other residents of Dadar, complaining that they are put to much inconvenience by the location of beef-stalls far away from their places of residence "in private carts instead of any public place." Stating that butchers are in the habit of hawking meat in some of the filthiest localities and that since meat is known to be susceptible to infection, this practice should be at once put a stop to. Requesting that early steps may be taken to erect a small beef market for the locality.

The letter was ordered to be sent to the Commissioner for the favour of a report.

A REPRESENTATION FROM THE GRAIN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The Committee considered a letter, dated 21st September last from Mr. Lalshanker Harprasad, secretary, Grain Merchants' Association, stating that in consequence of famine in Gujerat, Khatheawar, and other places, grain was exported in large quantities from Bombay by rail, and the consignors were put to great inconvenience and difficulty in getting

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, Major R. OWEN, Military Secretary, A. M. L. JACKSON, Esq., Private Secretary, Major CRODY, R.A.M.C., Medical Officer, Captain GREIG, A.-D.-C., and Captain WILKINSON, A.-D.-C., which cannot be delivered at MALABAR POINT by 1 p.m., on 17th November, 1899, should be addressed "GOVERNOR'S CAMP" without the addition of any Post Town until 30th November, 1899, when they should be addressed to MALABAR POINT, Bombay.

A. M. T. JACKSON,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Dated, Malabar Point, Bombay, 14th November, 1899.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

MR. CHARLES BERTRAM,
THE INIMITABLE CARD
CONJURER
and
COURT MAGICIAN,
ON TOUR IN INDIA.
THURSDAY, 16TH, AND FRIDAY, 17TH.
POSITIVELY THE LAST TWO NIGHTS AT 9-30.

MR. BERTRAM has had the honour of being commanded to appear before
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS
On THREE Several Occasions
at WINDSOR CASTLE, OSBORNE, and BALMORAL,
and has been summoned on no less than twenty-three separate times
TO PERFORM BEFORE
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE and SANDRINGHAM.

Mr. BERTRAM in GREAT BRITAIN and AMERICA has been universally acknowledged to be the Premier Prestidigitateur of the Century.

Reserved Stalls, Rs. 3. Balcony, Rs. 2.
Back Seats, Re. 1 and 8 Annas.
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Doors open 9—Commence 9-30.
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ANOTHER GOOD OFFER.
Rs. 50 FOR Rs. 25.
A
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
SILVER GILT WATCHES.

WE have an Excellent Collection of key wind Silver Gilt WATCHES, the lever movements of which are really FIRST CLASS, and in the ordinary way, quality for quality should sell for Rs. 50 each; but as preference is now given to Stem-wind Watches, we offer these excellent time-keepers to those who do not consider a key-wind watch inconvenient at the bargain and Clearance Price of
Rs. 25.
Complete in case with spare glass, main spring and a guarantee for 2 years.

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JOHN JONE'S
GENUINE GOLD AND SILVER
WATCHES
SUITABLE FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED,
ALSO
GOLD ALBERT CHAINS
PEARL NECLACES, DIAMOND
AND
RUBY RINGS, &c, &c.
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INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
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INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15.

THERE was an extra allotment of Telegraphic Transfers made in London yesterday, of Rs. 3,00,000, on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 5-32d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight continued unchanged at 1s. 3 7-8d.

Consols declined 1-4 per cent. yesterday, to 103 11-16. French Rentes were unchanged at 100 1-4; and Paris Exchange on London was 1·2 centime higher, at 25·25 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan declined 1-2 per cent. to 111 1-2; but 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities advanced 1-8 per cent. to £63 1-2. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 4 7 8 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 4 5-8 per cent. Bar Silver was 3-16d. lower, at 26 15-16d. per oz.; the price of the metal in New York remaining at 59 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent higher, at 4·85 1-4 dollars.

The total quantity of wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 1,570,000 quarters.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted at 39 3-8s. per 416lbs., November-December shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, in a dull market.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market Spot Mid.-Americans declined 1-16d.; and East Indians were lower all round, to a like extent; while American Arrivals declined 1-64 to 1-32d, extreme quotations being 3 61-64d. for November, and 3 57-64d. for March-April delivery. The day's sales were 10,000 bales; and the Imports 27,000 bales. The market closed steady, Surats dull, Arrivals firm. The Manchester Market closed quiet but steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands continued in New York at 7-1-2 cents per lb.; February Futures were 13 points higher, at 7·31 cents, and May 15 points, at 7·39 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 49,000 bales.

Our local Cotton market has to-day been quiet but steady, with a very small business passing. Exporters and the Mills bought only 300 bales each. "Good" Broach, for March delivery, was quoted at Rs. 216 1-2 per candy; "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, at Rs. 181 1-2; "Good" Bhownugger, for May, at Rs 199.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet and unchanged.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	9,023	cwts.
Wheat	9,789	,,
Linseed	1,882	,,
Gingelly seed	9,376	,,
Poppy seed	716	,,
Rice	61,399	,,

EXCHANGE has been quiet in tone to-day at 1s. 4 3-32d. to 1s. 4 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-8d. for three months' sight Credits. There was nothing doing in the latter; but Ready Wire was reported at 1s. 4 1-8d. Rates closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d. to 1-8d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-8d.	,,
Francs	172	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is firm in tone with 95 1-8 quoted for Cash, and 95 3-16 for the Settlement, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 90 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES continue very quiet. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 1,197 1-2 per share.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Bombay, 2,019 tons, Captain L J Fraser, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Calcutta, 2nd November, with a cargo of coal.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain H B Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Aden, 5th November, in ballast, and 55 deck passengers.

THE s s Tokio, 2,431 tons, Captain J Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 2nd November, with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs M Mackenzie and Co.

THE B I S N Co's ss Kilwa, 995 tons, Captain D Nielson, will sail to-day, for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr W H Guart, Mr A Guast, Mr A Marcott, Mr and Mrs Strarther, Mr and Mrs Dormond, Major and Mrs Milen, Major Morris, Miss Clark, Miss Crea, Mrs Markin, Mr Jaffer and two women, Mr Yossuf and wife, Mr Fazul bin Sulleman, Mr Mahomed, Mr Hajee Abdool Chota, Fatmabai and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 15.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
H M S Marathon		Field			Royal Navy
H M S Pigeon		Mowbray			Royal Navy
H M S Racoon		Hewett			Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx		Phillips			Royal Navy
Sutlej					P & O Co
Byculla	1015	Macdiarmed			M M & Co
Haithmoor	1899	Ashby			M M & Co
Rajpootana	1312	Scott			M M & Co
Pearlmoor	2235	Bruham			F M & Co
Unity	930	Hansen			Bombay Co
Onlipeuta	3130	Watkeys			M M & Co
Kola	497	Robertson			M M & Co
Shannon	2380	Wibmer			P & O Co
Chindwara	1502	Hirst			M M & Co
Lawada	2124	Grier			M M & Co
Conriand	760	Soutar			H O Joosub
Onda	3410	Davis			M M & Co
Okara	3438	Fry			M M & Co
Bombay	2049	Fraser			M M & Co
Henry Bolckow	639	Baker			B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Bombay s	Fraser	Calcutta, Nov 2
15	Henry Bolckow s	Baker	Aden Nov 5
	Tokio s	Jones	Calcutta, Nov 2

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Byculla s	Macdiarmed	Chittagong.
	Pundua s	Nalier	Calcutta.
	Ernest Simons s	Durrande	Japan, &c

The steamer Kilwa, Nielson, for Persian Gulf, &c, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Rheinfels, for Hamburg, &c.
" Gisela, for Japan, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 15.

FROM GLASGOW.
Hispania s—3 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Clan Mackenzie s—76 cases confectionery, S Fazerally; 25 bales printing paper, Hussonally Abdoolally.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Mackenzie s—18 bales writing paper, C Abdool Rahim; 4 cases cutlery, H H Hajee Cassum; 19 bales writing paper Hussonally Abdoolally; 6 case chemicals M Jan-Mahoodin; 6 cases plate glass, T Ebramjee; 9 cases glassware, N Futehaly and Co. 2 crates earthernware, R Somejee.
Hispania s—15 hogsheads portwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Australia s—5 crates earthen ware, Jamsed D Powala.
Crewe Hall s—2 cases cutlery, E Rahimbhoy; 2 cases stationery, Hussonally Abdoolally.

FROM LONDON.
Socotra s—2 hogsheads wine, Phipson and Co; 1 case cheese, Badroodin Nazarally
Arabia s—9 cases provision, Furdoonjee Rustomje and Co; 6 cases medicine, D Dadabhoy; 2 cases perfumed spirit, Bardodin Nazerally; 16 cases stationery, Bomanjee Mancekjee Panthaky.

FROM HAMBURG.
Rheinfels s—56 bales writting paper, A H Rassoolbhoy; 20 cases glassware, Sallay Mahomed Fazali.

FROM ANTWERP.
Rheinfels s—25 cases glassware, Moosa Ayoob; 8 cases earthenware, and 12 cases glassware Mahomed Mirally; 15 cases playing cards, O Gomer; 25 barrils chemicals, N S Bharucha.

FROM VENICE.
Socotra s—11 bales tissue paper, D Lokhmanjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 14.

FOR LONDON.
Carthage s—26 bales hides and skins W Graham & Co; 104 cwt buffalo horns Ebrahimbhoy Currimbhoy Nanji; 3 bales hides Ewart Latham & Co; 4 cases brassware Latham & Co

FOR HAMBURG.
Rheinfels s—100 tons crushed bones Ahmed Hajee Cassum & Co; 100 cwt gum Mahomed Jaffer Joomabhoy & Co; 100 cwt coir yarn 50 cwt gum E Currim; 300 cwt myrabolams Ismail Pirbhoy Damjee; 125 cwt gum Sheriff Bhimjee; 915 cwt gum Jaithabhoy Premjee; 6000 cwt bone meal Croft Mody & Co; 8000 cwt bone pieces 6000 cwt crushed bones Mujee Jamal

FOR DUNKIRK.
India s—2000 cwt rapeseed W & A Graham & Co; 2000 cwt rapeseed Megjee Vulabdas.

FOR TRIESTE.
Maria Valerio s—75 cwt mother of pearls shells Sherriff Bhimji; 1 bale woolen Carpets 1 case brassware M Ostermayer & Co,

FOR HONGKONG.
Mazagon s—400 bales twist Talati and Co; 61 cwt peacock feathers and 103 cwt sharkfins Abdoola Allerakhia and Co; 175 cwt kismiss 85 cwt angoor Chang Fat 211 bales twist Talati and Co; 5 bales cotton W and A Graham and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Parramatta s—175 bales twist R S Woonwalla and Co; 105 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 111 bales cotton V S H Reidy and Co; 220 cwt steel hoops L Abercrombie and Co; 153 bales twist Talati and Co; 75 bales twist The Dhun Mills Ld; 403 bales twist R S N Talati and Co; 2 cwt jardaloo Isac Johan; 250 bales twist Tata and Co; 150 bales twist The Union Mills Ld; 375 bales twist N J Abraham.

FOR KOBE.
Mazagon s—750 bales cotton Giddum and Co; 437 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co; 5 bales cotton F Fischer and Co; 200 bales cotton Cassoon J David and Co; 15 bales cotton W and A Graham and Co.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

HANKIN—HANKIN—November 7, at the Catholic Church of the Assumption, Ootacamund, India, by the Rev Father Bolley, Arthur Crommelin Hankin, C I E, Inspector-General of Police, H H the Nizam's Dominions, to Mary, second daughter of Major-General Hankin, late Madras Staff Corps.

POSTLE SHARPE—RYAN—November 8, at St John's in the Wilderness, Naini Tal, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Lucknow, Harry Postle Sharpe of Mirzapur, India, son of the late William Henry Christopher Sharpe, of East Mouksey, Surrey, to Ruby, daughter of the late Albert Ryan, Surgeon, M D, of Birkenhead, and of Mrs Ryan of Ramsgate, and grand-daughter of the late Robert Ellis Wheeler of Dublin.

DEATH.

MCGRIGOR—October 3, at the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal, Major-General William Thomas McGrigor (Retired List), of Glengyle in Kali Kumaun, Almora District, (recently of Rarikhet).

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1899.

TROOPS are now pouring into South Africa, and to accelerate matters Government has chartered one of the fastest steamers afloat, the Majestic, as a transport. When the whole of the first Army Corps is landed, General Buller will have under his command 75,000 British troops, including of course the 10,000 sent from India. To these will soon have to be added the Fifth Division, under Sir Charles Warren, numbering 11,000 men, and the 1,100 gunners of the siege-batteries. With the local levies and volunteers, Sir Redvers Buller will have at his disposal over 90,000 white troops. Yet the Commander-in-Chief has spoken of the possibility of despatching a second Army Corps if the course of events should make it necessary. For the moment there is a comparative lull in the military operations, a lull which will probably be broken before the end of the week by stirring news from the column which has already doubtless been despatched from Durban to re-establish communication with Sir George White at Ladysmith. At the last moment we get a telegram, dated the 9th inst., stating that Ladysmith had been bombarded from daybreak. The commandos were within 1,500 yards of the entrenchments. The artillery ceased and musketry began. There the wire becomes disquietingly silent. A curious correspondence appears to have passed between General Cronje, besieging Mafeking, and Colonel Baden-Powell, who is in command of the garrison. The Boers having begun shelling the town at dawn on October 31st and continuing until dusk, with the wholly unsatisfactory result of two mules injured, General Cronje sent a protest, under a flag of truce, complaining that Red Cross flags were flying over several buildings at once, which he did not consider authorised by the Geneva Convention. He also protested against dynamite mines as opposed to the rules—it would have been more correct to say the usage—of war. He also complained that natives were employed against whites by Colonel Baden-Powell. The gallant Colonel replied that the Geneva Convention had not limited the number of Red Cross stations and that Mafeking possessed only three. He insisted it was necessary for the enemy to respect the hospital, the convent, and the women's laager, which are beyond the limits of the town. He pointed out that mines are recognised as adjuncts to civilised warfare, and by a home-thrust reminded the Boer Commandant that Pretoria possesses an extensive system of defence-mines. As for the natives taking part in the defence, they have a right to defend their lives and property. Despite these remonstrances from Colonel Baden-Powell, the Boers continued to shell the convent and the women's lager. This is an unpleasant incident, which will tend to embitter feelings on both sides. It is not clear whether General Cronje did not warn Colonel Baden-Powell that only the hospital would be regarded as protected by the Red Cross. A correspondent of the "Englishman" has discovered that Lord Salisbury's speech at the Guildhall shed a flood of unexpected light on the genesis of President Kruger's ultimatum. The real cause of the war was the increase in the British garrison at the Cape. The Boers grasped the situation and saw that a larger number of British troops would put an end to all hopes of a Dutch Republic from the Cape to the Zambesi. When they saw the British troops approaching a certain strength, they declared war. Had the strength been attained sooner, the ultimatum would have been delivered earlier. The hostile critics who have been blaming the Government for not placing troops more expeditiously in the field will hang their heads with shame. Had their wishes been realised, the war would only have been precipitated. The London correspondent of another Calcutta paper tells us that the Boers are growing dispirited and see that the continued arrival of transports must alter the plan of campaign. It is even said—by whom we are not informed—that the Boers may abandon Pretoria—(the Russians abandoned Moscow)—and make a last stand in the mountains on the far north of the Transvaal, where provisions in abundance have been providently stored. We have already pointed out that the inevitable fall of Johannesburg and Pretoria will relieve the Boers of all further responsibility with regard to those two encumbrances, and enable them to extend their guerilla operations over a wider area of the African steppe. The Boers, however, are very likely to hold on with their usual tenacity to the forts round the two cities they have built with so much labour and outlay, and will only abandon them when further resistance becomes hopeless.

THE startling announcement of the *Times'* St. Petersburg correspondent, that the Russian preparations for an advance on Herat are complete, will, for the public in general, have come like a bolt from the blue. But the observant student of contemporary politics in recent years has not been taken by surprise. On the very morrow of the Fashoda incident—which brought home to the Continental Powers the absolute impotence of each and all of them in any controversy with a neighbour whose mighty fleet places the colonies and the commerce of the rest of the world at her mercy—Russia proceeded to create four army corps of full strength in the remote province of Turkestan, which runs with the Afghan frontier. It is not quite three months since every newspaper in Europe published as an item of interesting news that the Military Governor of that province had 97,000 infantry under his command, and that the artillery, engineers, and cavalry required to complete the complement of four Corps d'Armee were being drawn from Southern Russia. More recently one of the leading newspapers in St. Petersburg published a highly-coloured account of the oppression and atrocities of the Amir Abdur Rahman. It was asserted that his mind had given way, and that cruelties of an unheard-of character had caused thousands of the inhabitants of Kabul to seek safety in flight. The world was told that the Amir's sons were about to take arms to contest the succession. Abdur Rahman's methods of government leave a good deal to the desired; but this Russian libel was so gross and malignant that it betrayed its purpose. The object of the writer was to belie and discredit the Amir in the eyes of Europe, and prepare public opinion for Russian intervention in Afghan affairs. As Afghanistan is under the special protection of Great Britain, intervention there, which is prohibited by treaty, would be the readiest means of applying pressure on what is supposed to be the vulnerable point of its Indian dependency. The *Times'* correspondent states that the reason alleged for the contemplated occupation of Herat is the apprehension of disturbances which will follow on the Amir's death. It is added, doubtless correctly, that the military railway from Merv to Kushk on the Afghan Frontier is in perfect order. Forts have been constructed at Kushk and Karki, where 150 guns and several regiments have already arrived. There is no reason to doubt that the materials to complete the line to Herat, including special trucks to convey heavy guns, have arrived at Kushk.

Herat is less than seventy miles from Kushk, and there is no engineering difficulty to be encountered in laying a railway near the banks of the Hari Rud from one point to the other. It is a fortified city with a strong citadel on the banks of the river. The garrison is Afghan. The population, some 50,000, is chiefly of Turcoman, Persian, and other non-Afghan races. The Afghan rule is not popular, and there is little doubt that, apart from the garrison, the change to Russian rule would be welcomed by the bulk of the inhabitants. In the opinion of the Amir, Herat is impregnable. Abdur Rahman, however, does not apparently know anything of the power of modern siege artillery. It is a misfortune for the stronghold that it is surrounded by hills, some three miles distant, from which it can be completely commanded and rendered untenable. There can be no question that the occupation of the city by Russia would constitute a *casus belli* for Great Britain, the former Power having by treaty acknowledged British supremacy in Afghanistan, and bound herself not to interfere directly or indirectly in Afghan affairs. The British Government are pledged to support the Amir against the unprovoked aggression of any foreign Power. The pledge, it is true, is safeguarded by a proviso that the British Government is to be the sole judge of the nature and extent of the support to be accorded. But for all practical purposes the promise of protection is binding, so long as the Amir does nothing to provoke her northern neighbour. It is obvious, therefore, that, if the intention attributed by the *Times'* correspondent to the Russian Government be carried out, Great Britain is bound by solemn engagements to defend Afghanistan and recover Herat. But we are at once confronted by the practical question whether it would be possible to recover that city, once it was occupied and strongly garrisoned by a Russian force. The Russian Generals would at once fortify the hills commanding the city which lies in the well-watered valley of the Hari Rud. In Mr. A. H. Keene's "Asia," edited by Sir Richard Temple, that valley is described as extremely fertile and capable of furnishing supplies for an army of 150,000 men. It is noted for its excellent horses, sheep, wheat, and grapes, of which, we are told, there are no less than seventeen varieties. The central position of Herat, as the converging point of trade routes from the Caspian, Meshed, Merv, Bokhara, and India, through Kandahar, invested it with a strategic importance which at one time earned for it the title of the Key of India. But Lord Beaconsfield has told us that the Key of India is not at Herat, nor at Kandahar, nor at Kabul, but in London, under the guardianship of a high-spirited people. Sir Charles Dilke, in his "Problems of Greater Britain," intimates his dissent from what he calls the Indian view, that it would be possible to attack Russia at Herat, even supposing the Afghan tribes were friendly and anxious to provide us with supplies. He puts the case thus:—"By the time we reached the Russians, we should be suffering from the long march, and should be greatly weakened in numbers, and it is difficult to see how we could hope to beat them. While we were marching to Herat, the Russians would send a great number of small columns across the mountains from Maimena and Balkh, and there they would have the country with them. The people of India would grow nervous, and expect the Khyber to be both forced and turned through Kashmir, and panic would be not unlikely to result. Instead of our taking the Russians in the flank, as we could do from Quetta, if they advanced from Herat on Kabul, they would reverse the process, and take us on the flank, as we advanced from Quetta towards Herat. In short, it is certain that no advance in the direction of Herat by a field army would be possible for us unless we were prepared to denude Great Britain of troops, and to reinforce the Indian Army of reserve by every man we could command for foreign service. Even then the experiment would be a doubtful one. The smallest reverse, it must be remembered, would bring all the lawless elements of India upon our rear, would convert the Afghans into our enemies, and dangerously disturb the Native Princes."

In this connection we may recall the fact that in 1885, after the Penjdeh incident, when General Komeroff annihilated a couple of Afghan companies which, he contended, were at the Russian side of an inconsiderable stream, war with Russia seemed imminent. Lord Dufferin submitted the question to the Indian Generals: "Can we prevent the Russians from occupying Herat?" One General held that it would be possible to relieve and hold Herat. That opinion was not shared by any of his colleagues; and although Mr. Gladstone had obtained eleven millions from a unanimous House of Commons for war preparations, and he had declared that "that book was not closed," the question at issue was left to the diplomatists to settle, and there was no war. Still, if it should be found that it would be impossible to recover Herat, once in the occupation of the aggressor, the Government of India and the military authorities ought to consider what alternative measures could be profitably undertaken. For the last fifteen years we have kept railway material piled up at New Chaman to continue the line to Kandahar, seventy miles distant. That would be a work that would probably be completed in less than two months. By that time, we would be in a position to occupy and garrison Kandahar as the ally of the Amir. But he has hitherto strenuously objected to a single yard of railway being made through any part of his territory. In this policy, whatever Lord Roberts may think of it, he was wise in his generation. Whether he will consent to the making of the railway to Kandahar and the occupation of that city, which is in his eyes of at least equal value to Herat itself, no one can say. If he refuse, we might wash our hands of him and his affairs, and accept the presence of the Russians at Herat, on condition that they bound themselves to come no further. Any other course would infallibly launch us into a war with a great Power, who would probably have the Afghans for allies.

THE agricultural prospects continue to give cause for much apprehension. In a few districts the north-east monsoon is giving good rain, but in other parts of India not only is the yield more or less nil, but an absolute dearth of rain renders preparations for the future impossible. In Madras general prospects are fair; prices show a tendency to decrease, and with sufficient pasture and fodder cattle are in fair condition. Very useful showers have fallen in parts of Bengal, and with few exceptions winter rice will be an excellent crop. Scarcity is, however, apprehended in Chota Nagpur. The position in Bombay Presidency is unchanged—except that distress is gradually spreading and the numbers on relief rapidly increasing. In the North-West Provinces the seed sown is generally reported to have germinated well, but in unirrigated districts the tracts of land need urgent rain. In certain areas numerous wells are being dug, but distress is not great in this part. In the Punjab from those districts in which the crops have been raised by irrigation satisfactory reports are to hand, and the condition of the standing crops is average to below average. On the dry land the crops are entirely spoiled owing to the protracted drought. Cattle are suffering from want of fodder and overwork, the scarcity in districts entirely dependent upon rain being keenly felt. The numbers on relief are increasing here, and even to a larger extent in the Central Provinces. The latter area is in a precarious condition. Harvesting of such crops as survive has begun, and gram is at present doing better than other spring crops. The weather is seasonable in Assam, and prospects are favourable. The rice crop is in ear at Coorg, and coffee picking continues, while in Mysore good rain has fallen. The outlook in Burma is promising, but want of rain is continuing the deterioration of standing crops in Berar and Hyderabad. The same cause is retarding winter sowings, and there is a serious scarcity of water. The reports from Central India are of a gloomy nature, and in Malwa the entire Indian corn crop has been lost. The condition of agricultural stock in Gwalior and Bhopal is not good; the withering crops are being utilised for fodder, while prices are rising everywhere. The prospects in Rajputana are unchanged, but the condition of the people is getting worse, the numbers on relief increasing. In Kashmir rice is 27 seers per rupee, but in Nepal it is only 9 1-4 seers per rupee. During the week the numbers on relief in the Central Provinces went up nearly 78,000, Bombay advancing over 26,000 and Central India nearly 20,000. The relief returns indicate that in the Central Provinces the people are in the worst position, the total on relief being 414,269, Bombay, the next highest, being 1,46,993.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will leave Bombay on Friday, at 2 p.m., for Karachi in beginning his tour in Sind. He will stay in Karachi over Sunday and Monday and will leave on Tuesday morning. The other arrangements for the tour are as follows:—Wednesday, Nov. 22nd, Kotri; 23rd, Nawab Shah; 24th, Jamrao; 25th, Robavadi; 26th, return to Nawab Shah and proceed to Khairpur, where he will stay over the 27th and 28th; 29th, Sukkur; 30th Karachi. His Excellency will leave Karachi the same day and will arrive in Bombay on December 2. His Excellency will be accompanied on his tour by Major R. Owen, Military Secretary; Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, Private Secretary; Capt. Greig, A.-D.-C.; Capt. Wilkinson, A.-D.-C.; and Major Croly, R.A.M.C.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay for the purpose of adopting means to alleviate the sufferings of the famine-stricken districts in the Bombay Presidency will be held in the Town Hall to-day at 4-30 p.m. under the presidency of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay. Amongst the speakers are: the Hon. Sir Louis Jenkins, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebji, the Hon. Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, the Hon. Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtula, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Jamsetji N. Tata, the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Mr. R. M. Sayani, and Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will hold a Levee at the Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, 6th December 1899, at 4-30 P.M. All Civil, Naval and Military Officers, also Officers of the Consular Service and Native Officers of the Native Regiments and other Gentlemen at Bombay, are invited to attend.

THE Municipal Commissioner's Budget Estimates for 1900-1901 were laid before the meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held yesterday; but the consideration of them was postponed. The opening balance is estimated at fourteen lakhs of rupees. The income for the year is Rs. 2,05,000 more than that of the Budget Estimate of the current year. The income is estimated at Rs. 85,20,000, and the expenditure at Rs. 84,83,094; the closing balance being Rs. 14,36,906.

UNDER instructions from Army Head Quarters it is notified for information that pending further orders Officers are prohibited from proceeding on leave to South Africa.

THE Directors of the British India S[team] Navigation Company have decided to erect [their] administrative Offices on a site near the [Port] Trust Offices at Ballard Pier, from designs and [plans] prepared by Mr. F. W. Stevens, C. I. E., of this city, and the building will be commenced shortly, or as soon as all preliminaries have been completed. The estimated cost of the building is about three lakhs of rupees.

DR. GEORGE TRUMBULL LADD, the senior Professor of Philosophy in Yale University, has announced his intention of giving a series of lectures in Bombay. He is expected to arrive before the end of this month, and is now on his way from Japan.

LIEUTENANT COODE, 2nd West[ern] Riding Regiment, succeeds Captain Randolph as [Station] Staff Officer, Rangoon, Captain Randolph having gone to Bellary as First-class Station Staff Officer.

AT the next meeting of the Provincial Legislative Council at Lucknow on the 22nd it is expected that the Court of Wards Bill will be passed and the new Revenue Bill will be introduced.

WE regret to hear that Mr. Grierson Jackson, Inspector-General of Police in these Provinces, is so seriously unwell as to have been obliged to take three months' leave. Mr. R. Brereton, C. S., will, it is understood, officiate in charge of the police during his absence.

A DARING burglary was committed on the 9th instant at Srirangam at the house of Mr. K. Vasudeva Aiyengar, Mirasidar, and property consisting of jewels worth about Rs. 30,000 was lost. Information was given to the police, who are said to have succeeded in recovering a major portion of the stolen property at the Tanjore Railway Station.

THE following officers have qualified for admission to the Staff College, and have been directed to join on the 22nd January:—Captains Tagart 15th Hussars; Wood, R. A.; Abercrombie, 2nd Connaught Rangers; Moberley, 37th Dogras; and Richardson, 19th Punjab Infantry; Major Norie, 1-2nd Gurkhas, and Lieutenant Taylor, 10th Bengal Lancers.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces does not propose to make any regular camp tour this cold weather. His Honour may go into camp, after the Viceroy has left, for the Christmas holidays, but will probably spend the remainder of the season between Lucknow and Allahabad, making short trips with a flying camp to any localities where famine measures or other matters may call for his personal attention.

THE number of persons in receipt of relief in India in the past week, according to the figures given in the "Gazette of India," was 828,609, an increase of 120,956 on the figures of the preceding week. The Central Provinces, where the pinch of the famine is becoming very severely felt, accounts for the larger portion of the increase, viz., 77,834. There are now 414,269 persons in receipt of relief in the Central Provinces alone.

IT was mentioned some weeks ago that the latest returns on the subject were understood to indicate a notable decrease in the form of contagious disease which has wrought such terrible havoc in past years in the British Army in India. The exact figures were given in the House of Commons by Lord George Hamilton on October 23rd. The admission rate to hospital from the cause in question was 522 per 1,000 in 1895, 511 in 1896, 486 in 1897 and 363 in 1898. The drop in the last, which brings the total lower than in any year since 1887, is as remarkable as it is satisfactory.

THE crop reports now-a-days are generally dreary reading, and the second forecast of the Punjab Agricultural Department on the cotton crop of the season is of a piece with those from the Central Provinces, Berar and the Deccan. The area which was originally estimated at 835,000 acres has now fallen to 774,800, and the quality has deteriorated owing to the drought of August and September. The average outturn is not expected to be more than 50 per cent. The Punjab canals have been running so short of water moreover that irrigation has been much restricted, and this fact is telling not only against the cotton crop but on the whole autumn harvest and the preparation of the land for the harvest of next spring.

THE late Lieutenant-Colonel Sheraton wrote before his death a letter to the "Pioneer" with regard to the proposed new polo rules from Natal on his arrival there last month. It is a bequest to the cause of polo reform which he had so much at heart, and which not even the preoccupations of approaching active service could banish from his mind. In a private letter sent off at the same time he writes "I hope some definite settlement will be arrived at this year to secure uniformity. It has always been my opinion that provided you get that half an inch in height more or less is of little consequence . . . I hope I may be back in India in the spring though I doubt being in time for the annual meeting of the Indian Polo Association."

A *post mortem* examination was held on Saturday morning on the body of Military Assistant Surgeon, John V. James, doing duty at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta. The deceased was appointed to his present post last December. He had lately been troubled with illness and the long hours of duty. Recently his wife also was poorly, and this preyed on his mind as well. On Friday night he was in excellent spirits, and retired to bed at his usual hour. At about 12 his wife noticed that he swallowed the contents of a phial marked "Poison," which turned out to be prussic acid. She immediately raised an alarm, and medical aid was quickly rendered, but the poison had done its work. Great sympathy is felt for the bereaved widow, as the couple were married but a year, and she is left utterly destitute, and with an infant to care for.

THE position of affairs as regards the proposed N.-W. P. Rent Law Amendment Bill does not seem to be very clearly understood in some quarters, and some native newspapers have even appeared with the statement that it is the intention of Government to introduce the measure at the next meeting of the Legislative Council at Lucknow. Such statements overlook the fact that no Bill can be introduced into a provincial Legislative Council without the previous assent of the Government of India, and in some cases, in which a Rent Bill would be included, without that of the Secretary of State also. At present no proposals have even been submitted to the Government of India on the subject of the amendment of the N.-W. P. Rent law, the Lieutenant-Governor not having as yet finally settled the precise form that the draft Bill is to take. That will be arranged after a consideration of the final report from the Board of Revenue, now due, and after a conference with the delegates from the various important Zemindars' Associations which have expressed their wish to wait on the Lieutenant-Governor and represent their views to him. This conference will be held at Lucknow on the 25th instant, and it is to be hoped that it will result in a better understanding of the intentions of the Government than seems to prepail at present.

THE immense utility of the Rontgen Rays in military surgery has been sufficiently demonstrated in the Tirah and Soudan Expeditions; and for the future the apparatus will certainly be added to the list of a surgical equipment of an army in the field. The discovery of the rays is a very recent one, and its publication only dates back some four years; while every succe

TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

COMMANDS OF THE FIFTH DIVISION AND ITS BRIGADES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 14, 6-25 P.M.

[illegible]arren has been appointed to [illegible] Fifth Division.

[illegible] commands the Ninth [illegible] T. Coke the Tenth [illegible]rank of Major-[illegible]

[illegible]EKING.

[illegible]AL CRONJE.

[illegible]SPONDENCE.

[illegible]LLAHABAD, Nov. 15.

[illegible]dent of the *Pioneer* wires, [illegible]rble appears in the *Times* :—[illegible]ning, October 31st.—Boer shelling began at dawn [illegible]d continued at intervals until dusk. Two mules injured. In the afternoon a flag of truce arrived. Cronje says he does not consider the Geneva Convention authorises Red Cross flags to fly over several buildings at once in the town. He thinks that dynamite mines are opposed to the rules of war. He thinks it unlawful to employ natives against whites in war.

Colonel Baden-Powell replied that the Geneva Convention does not stipulate the number of Red Cross stations. Mafeking possesses three only. It was necessary for the enemy to respect the hospital, convent, and women's laager, which are beyond the limits of the town.

It was also pointed out that mines are recognised as adjuncts to civilised warfare. Pretoria possessed an extensive system of defence mines. The Boers had fired upon the natives, burned their kraals, and raided their cattle. The natives only defended their lives and property. Despite three warnings from Colonel Baden-Powell, the Boers continued to deliberately shell the hospital and women's laager.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LATEST FROM KIMBERLEY.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

News from Kimberley, dated the 8th instant, states that the enemy's shells are ineffective, most of them not exploding.

CHARTERING OF A FAST LINER.

The Admiralty has chartered the fast Atlantic Liner Majestic to convey troops to the Cape.

THE COMMAND OF THE FIFTH DIVISION.

Sir Charles Warren will command the Fifth Division, which is about to embark for the Cape, whilst Colonels Woodgate and J. Coke will be his Brigadiers.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The transport Orient, with the Royal Highlanders, and the Britannia, with the Irish Rifles, have arrived at Capetown.

The Lismore Castle and Yorkshire have arrived at Durban.

The Hawarden Castle has sailed for Durban from Capetown. Thus some of Gatacre's Division are going to Natal besides Methuen's.

Several promotions to fill vacancies caused by casualties have been gazetted, but they are mostly juniors.

FURTHER ARRIVAL OF TRANSPORTS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The transports Harlech Castle and Carisbrooke Castle, with 1,728 miscellaneous troops, have arrived at Capetown.

SERIOUS FIGHTING AT LADYSMITH.

Nothing further has been received from Natal regarding Ladysmith.

NEWS FROM LADYSMITH.

LATER.

A despatch from Pretoria, dated the 9th instant, states that heavy cannonading started at Ladysmith at daybreak to-day and that some commandos were within 1,500 yards of the British entrenchments. The cannonading then ceased and musketry, fire began.

THE SIEGE OF MAFEKING.

A *Times'* telegram from Mafeking says that, notwithstanding three protests from the British Commandant, the Boers have deliberately shelled the hospital and women's laager, both beyond the limits of the town.

The garrison is certain of holding out until the end of the campaign.

LORD SALISBURY'S REMARKS AT GUILDHALL.

Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, in a recent speech, represented Lord Salisbury as saying, in his Guildhall speech, "We had not gone to South Africa to extend our territories, obtain gold fields, or to dictate humiliating terms of peace."

Lord Salisbury writes to the papers saying that Lord Fitzmaurice has ascribed to him language which he did not use.

The "Times," in commenting on Lord Salisbury's letter, observes that his Lordship's speech made no reference whatever to any terms of peace which he expressly declined to discuss.

ADVANCE OF THE KHALIFA.

The Khalifa is advancing down the White Nile and has reached Ducon.

The Sirdar Kitchener left Cairo hurriedly last evening.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The "Times" in a telegram from Tokio says that the rumoured friction between Russia and Japan is untrue.

WRECK OF AN AMERICAN CRUISER.

Nov. 14.

The American Cruiser Charleston has been wrecked off the north-east of Luzon.

The crews were all safely landed on a friendly island.

SERVICE NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

It is stated that Mr. G. Curtis will be confirmed as Deputy Director-General of Post Offices, India, vice Farrer, deceased.

Major Ramsden, Assistant Secretary, Government of India, Military Department, from leave becomes Military Accountant, Calcutta.

Sir Howard Mellis, Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, proceeds shortly on one year's furlough.

SIMLA, Nov. 15.

Captain Tod, of the Intelligence Department, Simla has been granted one year's leave to England.

DEATH OF COLONEL HUGHES.

SIMLA, Nov. 15.

Colonel Hughes, Principal Medical Officer, Quetta, died near Fort Sandeman, on Tuesday, from inflamation of the liver.

POONA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

POONA, Nov. 15.

The Royal Scots and the 14th Bombay Infantry opened the second ties of the Poona Hockey Tournament, this afternoon, on the Volunteers' ground. The game was well-contested and ended in the victory of the 14th Bombay Infantry by three goals to nil. The play was fast, but the defence of the 14th goal-keeper was capital and he repeatedly saved his side a couple of almost-certain goals.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

There was one important case in the City, the total mortality being four. In the District 60 cases and 43 deaths, of which Talegaon is responsible for 17 cases, 11 deaths; and Saswad 18 cases, 14 deaths.

PROTEST AGAINST NEW GRANT-IN-AID RULES.

MADRAS, Nov. 15.

A largely-attended public meeting was held to-day, in the Pachappa's hall, to protest against new grant-in-aid rules, the Hon. Mr. Jambulingam presiding. A resolution was adopted protesting against the changes, and praying withdrawal. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the meeting.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Clan Line steamer, Clan Macintyre arrived here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Valetta arrived here yesterday morning.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Tientsin (extra) left here yesterday afternoon, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 25th inst.

HONKONG, Nov. 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Nankin (extra) arrived here from Bombay at daylight to-day.

SUEZ, Nov. 15.

The P. and O. Co's stermer Peninsular (extra) left here for Bombay this morning.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Dominico Balduino, Captain O. Campa, left Aden for Bombay on the 15th inst. at 6 a.m., and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 20th inst. evening.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Silesia, from Trieste left Karachi on the 14th inst. evening, and is expected to arrive in Bombay to-day about noon.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno, from Bombay, arrived at Singapore yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 3 13-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	103 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
3 ½ per cent. Sterling Loan	111 1-2
3 ½ per cent. Rupee Papers	63 1-2
Bar Silver	23 15-16

FAMINE IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE Government issue the following information regarding the situation in the Presidency :—

During the week ending 4th instant there was no rain throughout the Presidency excepting light or moderate showers in all talukas of Kanara and two of Dharwar. Rain is urgently wanted to save the rabi jowari crop which has begun to wither in inferior soils and for further rabi sowings. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in Kaira, Broach, Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur; have fallen in Thana, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona and Kolaba; and are stationary elsewhere.

A statement showing the progress of relief measures during the week ending 4th instant is appended. The numbers on relief are, workers 129,927, dependants 24,874, gratuitously relieved in villages and poor-houses 3,780. Two tank excavation works viz. the Rajka tank in Ahmedabad and the Dabha tank in Broach, were started as relief works during the week under report. As the test works in progress in the Sholapur and Ahmednagar Districts show that distress is likely to deepen in those districts as the season advances, authority has been given to open several tanks and other large projects as relief works as soon as the necessity arises. A special Relief Mamlatdar and Relief Circle Inspectors have been ordered to be appointed for the hill-tracts of the Ahmednagar District to carry out careful local inquiries into the circumstances of the people with a view to discover those whose resources are wholly or partially exhausted and who will need relief sooner or later.

The relief works in Gujarat and Khandesh have been visited by the officers of the Sanitary Department, who report the condition of the people on works, and especially of children, to be satisfactory. One District Medical Officer has been appointed to the Ahmedabad District and another to the Kaira and Panch Mahals Districts with a view to carry out the sanitary inspection of affected villages and other duties prescribed in Section 48 of the Famine Code.

Several Subordinate Judges in the districts of Ahmedabad and Broach have been invested with first class magisterial powers with a view to relieve the Revenue officers of some of their magisterial work during the present scarcity, thus enabling the latter to devote more attention to their duties in connection with famine relief. As crime is reported to be on the increase in the affected districts, an extra Assistant Superintendent of Police has been appointed to Ahmedabad, and steps are being taken to strengthen the Police staff generally in that and other districts.

The following allotments have been sanctioned :—Rs. 20,000 for doles to inferior village servants in Broach, Rs. 10,000 for gratuitous relief in Kaira, Rs. 10,000 for gratuitous relief in Ahmednagar, Rs. 500 for gratuitous relief in Nasik, Rs. 10,000 for kitchens on large relief works in Gujarat, Rs. 10,000 for kitchens on large relief works in Ahmednagar, Rs. 2,500 for improvement of water-supply in Poona.

Arrangements have been made for the reception in the Thana forests of 15,000 cattle from Gujrat and 12,000 have already been despatched by those forests. A thousand, also of Rabaris' cattle from Gujarat have been sent to the forests in the Dharampor State. A further allotment of Rs. 1,00,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, for expenditure on operations for the supply of grass to the affected districts.

CAPTAIN HARMAN, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, and Lieutenant A. H. Knox, 1st Northamptonshire Regiment, are appointed to the Uganda Rifles.

RELIABLE advices from various fruit sections of the province of Nova Scotia estimate the apple yield of that province at 90 per cent. of a full crop, and the second largest on record. There will be available this year 400,000 barrels for export, representing to the growers of the Annapolis Valley the sum of one million dollars.

GENERAL DE GALLIFFET has just adopted a decision by which, while giving them promotions in the Legion of Honour, he places definitely on the Retired List a number of generals who are military inspectors or members of the Supreme Military Council. Among these, says the correspondent of the *Times*, is General Herve, who was talked of three years ago on General Saussier's retirement as the probable Generalissimo of the French army. By a second decree General de Galliffet decides that henceforth generals commanding army corps in time of peace ought to command them in time of war, and shall henceforth form part of the Supreme Council. They are to reside at the headquarters of the corps commanded by them, and will come to Paris only to attend the Council. This measure has a threefold object. The Council will gain fresh blood, inasmuch as its members will have to hold active commands, while the generals no longer of an age to command will be excluded from the Council of which they simply swell the numbers. These have hitherto obtained an honorary title and influence which could not involve any active co-operation for the benefit of the army. Thirdly, the stipulation as to residence removes from the intrigues and life of Paris a number of unoccupied generals who were a source of anxiety to the men whose duty it was to watch over the loyalty, fidelity, and sound principles essential in the higher ranks of a national army. These sagacious and resolute measures must be warmly applauded.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

THIRD DAY.

YESTERDAY morning the Railway Commission, consisting of the Sir Arthur Trevor, K.C.S.I., member of the Viceregal Council, Public Works Department, Mr. F. R. Upcott, Secretary, Public Works Department of the Government of India, and the Hon. Mr. Allan Arthur of Calcutta, resumed the enquiry at the Secretariat relative to the proposed Port Trust Railway. Mr. W. H. K. Howard, of the Public Works Department Railway, Secretariat, was also present.

Mr. G. A. Barnett, C.I.E., agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company, whose remarks were not perfectly audible at the reporters' table, was understood, in the course of his evidence, to say that the line would mean the taking away of a very large revenue from the Railway Company. However, his Board of Directors said that if it were decided by the Commission and accepted by the Government of India that such a line was desirable in the interests of trade they were prepared to accept that decision, but held that in that case the branch line should be constructed and worked by the G. I. P. Railway Company. The witness quoted from correspondence on the subject in which the directors stated that they were quite prepared to work the line on easy terms as an integral part of their present undertaking. They, however, strongly deprecated the introduction of a branch line worked by a competing interest.

Mr. Upcott: You referred to the loss to the G. I. P. Railway on the traffic passing out of the docks. Have you taken into account the possibility of suburban traffic by this line, because that is a point which the Port Trust make a good deal of?

Witness replied that there would be a small traffic which would take a considerable time to develop. In fact it would be of very little use for some time to come.

Mr. Upcott: But you think there might be a suburban traffic eventually?

Witness: I think there might be to Trombay.

In reply to further questions witness said he did not think there was any objection to the Port Trust working the sidings from the depot to the docks; in fact he thought that arrangement would be the better one. As to the estimate of 35 lakhs for the scheme the G. I. P. Co.'s chief engineer said he had not sufficient evidence to enable him to say whether it was correct or not, but witness had no reason to say it was not correct. If the G. I. P. Co. built the line, it would be built as an integral part of their line, and not as by a company subsidiary to the G. I. P. The money would be raised on debentures as on a separate estate.

Mr. Upcott: In that case it would have to be put inside the Government programme?—Witness, Yes.

Do you think that the loss that will fall on the G. I. P. line will eventually diminish and possibly vanish altogether, due to the increase on this line?—Well, that is a large question that I can hardly answer.

As I understand one of the advantages of this branch line is that it will lead to an increase of the trade of Bombay?—I don't think that it would be of any advantage in that way; nor do I find that it is the opinion among many mercantile men. The trade would grow very slowly, if at all.

The Chairman: Supposing that the Port Trust agreed to find the money outside the Government programme, do you think that your Board would fall in with some arrangement of that kind?—I don't think that I can answer that.

Witness added that the main result of such a railway would be the improvement of the Port Trust property.

The Chairman: You know that the scheme contemplates the surrender of the Warri Bunder property. Have you anything to say to that on the part of the Railway Company?—No. The fact is, that scheme only came to me a few days ago.

Mr. J. Tintner, of Messrs. A. Blascheck & Co., said that his views on the subject of the scheme had been fully and fairly stated in the representation made and sent in by the Cotton Trade Association, of which he was the chairman, to the Commission. He would, however, add that the opposition to the scheme came from the exporters of cotton, seeds and grain, who, it would appear, would be benifited by the scheme. The principal reason for such opposition, for aught, he knew, was due to the fact that the Port Trust had not taken these exporters into their confidence by explaining to them by facts and figures the advantage they would be able to derive by the execution of the scheme. The witness then entered into some of the details of the scheme, remarking that the area proposed to be reserved by the Port Trust for cartage and the storage of grain and seed was not sufficient for the purpose for which it was intended. The millowners would prefer Mazagon to Colaba for the purchase of their cotton.

Mr. S. M. Moses, of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., and a member of the Port Trust, said: The advantages of a connecting railway with the docks were numerous. In the first place it would tend to improve the Port Trust properties all along from Sion to the Docks, and the present neglected fields could be made available for residential quarters, and thus remove the great pressure from the crowded localities of the city which is highly desirable in the present insanitary condition of Bombay. As a public body they should do all they could in furthering the object of Government to improve the condition of the city. The expansion of trade demanded facilities for bringing goods from up-country right into the Docks and alongside the steamers, whereby a great deal of time and money could be saved. They were sure to meet with some opposition at the start owing to vested interests, but the trade would soon adapt itself to the altered circumstances and he firmly believed the scheme was bound to be a success in the end. It was a great advantage to have a mart for the grain and seed trades and to concentrate them in one spot where merchants and brokers could assemble and carry on their business in close proximity to the Docks where every facility for shipment would be afforded them by the Trust. Difficulties might be found at first in attracting cotton from the "Cotton Green" owing to the conservatism of the traders, but he was sure they would gradually discover the advantage and would voluntarily shift their business to the New Mart which, being situated so close to the mills, would effect a great saving in cartage. The mills would naturally give preference to cotton stored at the New Mart over that stored at Colaba. In the S.-W. monsoon the owners of cotton would gladly avail themselves of the sheltered accommodation afforded by the Port Trust at moderate rates. At Colaba such accommodation was scarce and much scattered about, and the cotton merchants had to pay heavy rents for it. From a sanitary point of view it would be a distinct advantage to remove the grain trade from Mandvi, as the plague which had almost devastated our once 'beautiful Bombay' originated there and whenever a recrudescence takes place it begins in that locality. Now that the Improvement Trust had taken in hand the sanitation of Bombay, they would doubtless demolish a good many of the godowns in Mandvi to permit a free flow of the western sea breeze into the heart of the city. The merchants would then perforce seek godown accommodation in the newly constructed godowns of the Port Trustees. When the scheme was first mooted in 1895, their former Chairman, Mr. Walter Hughes, forwarded it to the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce inviting an expression of opinion. Witness happened to be on the Committee and they circulated the Port Trustees' letter to all the members of the Chamber. The majority, he should say, 60 members were in favour of the scheme and 15 were against it. It was quite immaterial who laid the rails,—the Railway Company or the Port Trust. If constructed by the latter an equitable arrangement might be arrived at for the division of profits between the Railway Company and the Trust. The Trustees had been careful to make a most moderate estimate of the probable income to be derived from various sources, and if by apathy or want of support on the part of merchants the receipts were not quite up to expectation, the Trust would be more than compensated by the increased income which would be derived from the opening up and improvements of their properties along the Railway line. The witness praised the excellence of the Port Trust Administration. They had tided over the years of famine and scarcity without enhancing their dues and a fixed charge was much more preferable to the merchants than a fluctuating one. They had only to point to the great improvements effected of late years at the Port Trust properties north of Mazagon, the Frere Bunder and at the Apollo Bunder to testify to the excellent services rendered by their former Chairman, Mr. Hughes, and the present Chairman, Mr. Burke. It was highly satisfactory to note that all the projects of the Trust were crowned with success, and he could safely predict an unqualified success for the project now under consideration. The scheme had been long delayed, and he trusted that the result of the present enquiry would be such as to induce the Commission to recommend its adoption at an early date.

The Chairman: You think that the arrangements proposed for the accommodation of cotton at Mazagon will be sufficient?

Witness: I think we have made quite adequate provision for storage of cotton both in the fair season as well as in the S. W. monsoon. Of course the idea is not merely to confine it to cotton but to take in all.

By Mr. Arthur: Since the matter was put before the Chamber of Commerce in 1895 the scheme had been modified. The fifteen who were opposed to it then represented vested interests, being mainly interested in the godowns.

You think the grain had something to do with plague?—Yes, the doctors say the grain introduced it from Hong Kong.

Mr. Arthur: Is not that rather a dangerous admission to make?—Well there are a great many problems to be considered; but the idea is that grain introduced the plague, though nobody has yet really discovered the cause of it.

Of course this scheme will mean an additional burden on the Port?—At the same time it will afford facilities.

You don't view with apprehension the additional burden to be placed on the Port?—No, I don't. On the contrary, I think that as we go along the people will realise the importance and the necessity of this scheme. The advantages will quite outweigh the probable cost.

By Mr. Upcott: The people driven from Mandvie would go to Matoonga and that would develop a suburban traffic.

Witness added that in his evidence he said it was immaterial who constructed the railway, but having since thought over the matter, he thought it would be better if the G. I. P. Railway were to construct the line, because they had got the main line and they would probably be better able to work it than the Port Trusts' men. If the G. I. P. were to construct the line they would have to find the money themselves.

Would you be willing to find the money and allow them to construct the line?—Oh no; if we raise the money we will construct the line. Witness added that his firm owned two cotton mills and they approved of the removal of the Cotton Green to Mazagon, because their mills were so close to Mazagon.

The inquiry was then adjourned till 11 a.m., to-day.

THE STRANDING OF THE S. S. RAJPUTANA.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

A MARINE COURT, consisting of Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, (President), Captain F. E. Hardcastle, Marine Surveyor, and Captain W. Newell, Superintendent of the P. and O. Docks, assembled, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, and commenced an inquiry into the circumstances that led to the stranding of the s.s. Rajputana on the 3rd August last at False Point near the mouth of the Devi river. Captains G. H. C. Weston, R. N. R., of the s.s. Satlej, and C. C. Brahn, of the s.s. Peshawar, acted as assessors. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared on behalf of Government and Port authorities; and Mr. C. B. Lynch, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, solicitors, for British India Steam Navigation Company, the owners of the s.s. Rajputana.

Captain Charles Scott, of the s.s. Rajputana, examined by Mr. Nicholson, produced a certificate of competency as extra master granted to him by the Board of Trade, London. He had been at sea 31 years. He had been a master altogether for nine years, four of which he had spent in the service of the B. I. S. Company. He had been master of "Rajputana" since June last. He had three officers under him, namely, the Chief officer, the second officer, and the third officer, who had been all certificated. There were besides four engineers and a native crew of 79 all told. They started on this particular journey from Calcutta on the 30th July last, and arrived at False Point without any noticeable occurrence. That was on 1st August at 6 a.m. The weather on that day was fairly fine, but on the 2nd there was a very heavy rain at frequent intervals. It was not hazy, but perfectly clear. The ship had a full set of Admiralty charts and also pilot books. There were two passengers on board and a general cargo. Of life-saving apparatus they had seven boats and complete set of life belts. The ship was built at Dumbarton in 1872 by Messrs. Denny Brothers. Her registered tonnage was 1,312 tons. She was propelled by compound engines giving her ordinarily 10 1-2 knots full speed. The average log speed was 9 knots an hour. She carried three ordinary compasses on the upper and lower bridge and aft. The standard compass on the bridge was tested the day before the accident, and the errors were corrected. Steering was done from the lower bridge. The chart-room was on the lower bridge, and the standard compass was on the top of the chart-room. On the morning of the 3rd the compass was again tested, the error on S 67° W being found 2° 26 W. They had also Walker's log. On leaving False Point the ship drew 17 feet forward and 19 feet aft. It was within ten minutes of High Water at the time. Practically they went out on the ebb. The directories stated that the ebb tide ran S. W. He hove the lead and got 12 fathoms. At 7-30 p.m. he took cross-bearings and marked his position on the chart. The patent log showed that they had gone rather more than nine miles. The course was then set S. 42. He concluded that they were being carried on by the ebb tide. There was a very strong freshet getting seawards. He had several reasons to suppose that he was set off the land:—The freshets, the errors, the current and the six full hours of the ebb tide. The course set was, in his opinion, an absolutely safe one. At 8 o'clock he wrote out the night orders. Witness produced the document which ran as follows: "Take the dipping log of False Point Light and the soundings at that time and enter same in log book. When patent log shows 35 miles (which should be about 10-30 p.m.) alter course to S, 67 W. and call me when Puri Light is abeam, or at 3 a.m., if not seen by that time. Take a cast of the Telegraph lead every 15 minutes and do not come under 10 fathoms. Call me if we seem to be setting in on the land or whenever required on deck and attend to general order. Keep a record of all soundings taken." The orders were signed, and the third officer was told by witness to carry out these instructions. Witness told the third officer that the soundings would decrease if they got set in and also that the dipping bearings of the False Point light would be an additional precaution. When the third officer went on the bridge, witness thought he heard him tell *sookani* to heave the lead every 15 minutes. Witness was then in the chart-room. He came out and told the third officer that he must cast the lead personally and not leave it to the sookani. He believed he misunderstood what the third officer said to the sookani. He had never known him to leave it to the sookani before. Witness told him that he would hold him responsible that the soundings were correctly taken. He left the deck at 8-30 p.m. There was a lascar on the look-out forward. The sookani not actually at the wheel was supposed to keep a look-out at the lower bridge when he was not otherwise engaged. The look-out man was a good reliable man. The night was dark; a light wind blew from south and west. When witness retired, he did not see either land or hill. It was a very flat coast. He was aroused about quarter past twelve by the stopping of the engines, after which the ship was going full speed astern. Just as he was jumping out of his hammock, the Chief officer told him the ship was ashore. He hurried on to the bridge. The second officer was on the watch. He said he got 12 fathoms at a quarter past twelve. He found the ship's head S.-W. and breakers extending S.-E. to nearly N.-W. There was not much sea. The Chief Engineer came on the bridge at the time. The soundings were 15ft. forward, 21 amidships and 20 aft. Wells were sounded, but no water was found. Boats—mail and jolly—were lowered, and the usual precautions for safety of life were taken, also to get the ship off. About 3 a.m. the ship's head was pointing south and they went full speed ahead. There was 75 fathoms of chain served out. At 4-30 the ship was afloat. At 5 the boats were taken in, and the ship proceeded on her voyage. The ship grounded just close by the Devi river in a sand and mud bottom, very soft. He did not ask the second officer to show him the record of the soundings taken, until after the ship was afloat again. Witness produced the record of soundings entered by the third officer in the deck-log. The second officer did not record the soundings he had taken. It was too dark to pick up any land-marks. The first mark he saw was the pagoda close to Puri. They eventually went to Gopalpore at 4 o'clock in the afternoon without any further casualty. The third officer joined him only six weeks before. He was a good man, steady and observant, and he never found any occasion to find fault with him. The second officer joined him at Calcutta before they sailed. Witness had no previous experience of him. As soon as he got up he heard as well as saw the breakers. The soundings recorded by the third officer did not correspond with the course the ship must have taken. If the ship was in the position in which witness had marked on the chart, the water must have been shoaling for some time before she went ashore. The soundings recorded by the third officer, except the last, corresponded very well with the soundings marked in the chart and with the course laid down by witness. There would be a heavy freshet at the mouth of the Devi river. There was nothing in the weather, current or tide, by which he could account for the stranding of the ship. She steered very well.

Examined by Mr. Lynch, witness said the ship was well-equipped in all respects and she held the survey certificate from the Board of Trade.

Examined by the President, witness said the deviation was entered up every day or two. The ship sustained no material damage whatever.

Mr. George Robert Elton, Chief officer of the s.s. Rajputana, was the next witness examined. He said he was relieved by the third officer on the bridge at about 8 p. m. Witness gave him instructions as to the course of steering. Captain Scott was in the chart room at the time. The third officer told the sookani to warn him every fifteen minutes when the lead was to be hoved to. On that the Captain told the third officer to do that himself. Witness explained to the captain that the third officer warned the sookani to let him know every fifteen minutes, as looking at the watch every time was very tedious. The compass by which they set the courses was an erratic one, but the errors might be due to the methods by which they took sights. Their mirror was not a good one. No two observations agreed in taking the bearings of the sun. The fault lay in the instrument, and he had made complaints to the captain regarding it. It was not an azimuth mirror, but was a substitute. No bearings of the sun were taken after they started from False Point.

Mr. James A. Sidgreaves, third officer of the s. s. Rajputana, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he held a second mate's certificate, granted by the Board of Trade, London. He had been at sea six years. He had been down the east coast of India once before the accident. On the evening of the 2nd August he went on duty at 8 o'clock. The captain pointed out the course to him on the chart, and gave him instructions. He spoke to witness about soundings. Witness understood that he was not to go under ten fathoms. He took the soundings at the intervals of fifteen minutes. He kept an account of soundings on a piece of paper and entered them in the log-book after the second officer relieved him. He took the soundings from the starboard side. At three minutes to eleven when the patent log showed 35 miles, witness altered the course S. 65 W. true. He could see the sookani steering. He was steering correctly. He kept on the new course until he was relieved. He saw nothing of the land before that time.

Examined by the President, witness said the piece of paper on which he had taken down the soundings was not with him. Looking at the chart witness should not have considered, if he got 14 fathoms at 10-30 p. m., that he was closer to the shore than he supposed. When the ship was going at a speed of 8 3-4 knots an hour lead soundings could be taken accurately up to 16 fathoms. He himself took the dipping bearing of False Point at 8 p. m., which was correct. He looked to the compass to see that the ship was on her course about every quarter of an hour. Two sookanis were at the wheel during his watch. He supposed that the ship got a strong set in and that was the cause of her going ashore. He could not account for not getting the sounding before twelve o'clock. He did not find the bottom.

Mr. William Fraser, second officer of the s.s. Rajputana, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he held a second mate's certificate granted by the Board of Trade, Greenock. He had been at sea twelve years. He was 6 1-2 years in the service of the B. I. S. N. Company. He had coasted on the east twice before, but never called at Puri. He relieved the third officer on the morning of the 3rd August, about three minutes past twelve. Witness understood him to say that the ship was outside the course. He took soundings when he thought a quarter of an hour was up and he got 11 1-2 fathoms. In about nine minutes the ship was aground. There were no breakers. He first came to know of the ground when the ship gave a tap. He ran to the starboard side. She tapped again. He told the sookani to put the helm hard to starboard and signalled to the engine rooms full speed astern, and the order was carried out at once. The ship was not noticed by him to swing in answer to the helm. After he got 11 1-2 fathoms he went to the chart-room to see how it compared with the third officer's sounding. While he was preparing for another cast of the lead the ship struck. It took about a minute to compare the soundings. He did not record this at the time, because he recorded his soundings after his watch ended. He took the course from the dipping bearing, but did not verify it with that of the third officer's. He could not account for the breakers not having been observed before the ship struck.

Examined by Mr. Lynch, witness said he found that the telegraph lead always worked satisfactorily.

Examined by the President, witness said the azimuth mirror was an old fashioned one, but it worked practically accurately. When he got 11 1-2 fathoms the water showed, but as there was nothing in the orders about reducing speed he did not reduce it. The water showed just about the breast of the Devi river. When he eventually saw the breakers they were about a quarter of a mile off.

Mr. Charles Anderson, the chief engineer, was next examined. He said the ship touched about one minute before the engines were put full speed astern. The ship grounded gently.

Further inquiry was adjourned till this morning.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

OPENING CRUISE.

ON Saturday next, 18th inst., there will be held an opening cruise with races for Yachts and Tomtit' class boats finishing at Hog Id. Bunder; yachts to start with H'cap allowances in hand (1st boat to start at 3-15) course No. 15, and Tomtit's to start at 3 o'clock over the same course. On the same day there will also be a H'cap race for ship's boats (service rig). Start at 3-45 and course No. 8.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACE MEETINGS.

THE Western India Turf Club have arranged to hold a series of Extra Race Meetings on Saturdays, commencing on the 9th December next and continuing up to April next. It is intended to have twelve to thirteen days racing. The subscription books are now in circulation and members of the club receive a season ticket admitting to grand stand and all enclosures, including the private paddock and lawn for Rs. 25, whilst non-members can get tickets admitting to grand stand &c., for Rs. 25, and an additional Rs. 10 for the private paddock and lawn. All subscribers tickets include admission for two Ladies free, and these Ladies Tickets are transferable. Application for Tickets should be made to the Secretary, W. I. T. C., Byculla Club.

FAMINE REQUIREMENTS IN NATIVE STATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—I cannot help observing, while gladly admitting the strenuous exertions employed by humane British Officers and their compatriots in some of the Native States, that many more of the famished masses and cattle are starving and dying than have been publicly acknowledged.

The times, Sir, are becoming more and more serious in the mofussil. We have absolutely no knowledge, (1), of the numbers of persons suffering from starvation, who could not work, or have no work; (2), of those who are making for death a few weeks or months hence in their starvation career; (3), of the increasing numbers before the next rains produce food-grains; (4), of the increasing numbers of cattle which must die within the next few weeks; (5), of the numbers who could live as much with *takavi*, as struggling patients could live by tonics; (6), of the numbers who have received *takavi*, and of those who would not, or could not get them; (7) of the villages and fields deserted with no hopes of being repopulated; (8) of the deaths strictly due to traders' rapacity and to the stubborn administrative impassiveness, at some places, in refusing to regulate prices, by supplying the market with food-grains, and otherwise and by direct means. (9), of the hourly curse multiplying in the land, for the mere dearth of copper coins is appalling, not to speak of rupees, which are dearer even than *swaraj ashrafs*; (10), of the invaluable trees and plants and hedges swept away by millions. Hundreds of thousand of homesteads have thus fallen, or will shortly fall, into dust. Cattle are now cheaper than shoes, and human beings cheaper than convicts' doles. For brevity's sake, I would only write a few words, eschewing an elaborate argument.

Let the various administrations, I would submit, collect all this information and publish it fortnightly. I would ask to what is all this extermination, past and coming, due? You have made millions the dregs of your treasury; but you will not yet apply the shoulder to the wheel for your own chattels and property. You will not give a well to every field and a granary to each village; but you will mock the emaciated with *takavi*. You had better get your own men to sink *kutcha* wells at least. Lay food, fodder, the *kos* kit seed and some funds, on no further security than their lives, at the door of the famished man and beast. It is only then that you could save them. Routine and bonds, in most instances, smooth the passage to inanition and death. Not fifty in a thousand needy, could bribe all round; then survive a month without work and food; then build the well himself, and re-grow the crops and wood. It is the tale, again, of that tonic and the convulsing diseased body.

The time is ripe for every administration to go instantly for large loans and encourage respectable companies to do work like the Government Agency; for in twelve years' time every pie could be recovered with large future profits to all parties concerned. The railways, the steamers, the foreign demands, while good for the moment, have proved disastrous in the end in certain directions. The land every year produces less and less; and the mouths to be fed, multiply more and more. To say that India grows *surplus* food is a sham and a delusion. *Deficits* in food-crops grow fearfully year by year, till they tell on daily sustenance and eventually on the lives of crores, when the climax approaches. It is hypocrisy on the part of any public writer to maintain that the policy of the Indian Administration requires only a tinkering, here and there: that it does not demand a change quite as swift and as full-striking as a Viceroy of Lord Curzon's exceptional stamp alone could achieve, with the sanction of the Home Government obtained as a most urgent measure. I cannot, without permission, enter into those questions here, save very broadly, which otherwise I should have treated without reservations.—Yours, &c.,

DINSHAW ARDESHIR.

Baroda, 13th Nov.

DR. BHALCHANDRA ON INOCULATION.

IN continuation of Dr. Bhalchandra's arguments in favour of inoculation, in replying to Mr. Tilak, we publish the following :—

Dr. Purshotam Harichand has inoculated the members of his own family and several of his friends and patients. They have not suffered from any illness beyond fever and headache for a day or two. Dr. Purshotam mentions one noteworthy instance. One of his patients got diarrhœa a fortnight after inoculation. His relatives said it was due to inoculation. But it happened that a brother of his, who was not inoculated, suffered from the same complaint about the same time, which dissipated the first suspicion. Dr. B. S. Shroff performed 5,000 operations. He has not noticed a single case of evil effects. He has inoculated all the members of his house, his servants, several of his relations and friends, but they are all in good health. Dr. Merwanjee Cooverjee says that he particularly asked those he inoculated to report to him any cases of illness. He has not received any such information. Dr. Kalapesi has performed 10,000 operations. He has not heard of any complaint of permanent injury. Dr. K. B. Shroff has performed inoculation in several wealthy families, but to his knowledge there has been no case of serious illness except a feeling of weakness for a week or fortnight in a few cases. Dr. Daderkar has had experience of inoculations among the mill-hands and other labouring classes at Dadar and Mahim. He has not noticed that any single person has been disabled for work. He, too, thinks that there is weakness for a short time in a few cases. Dr. Katrak writes of 500 inoculations. He also has not seen any case of evil effects. Dr. Kane, who in inconsequence of ill-health has been staying at Nasik for some time, mentions to have observed about 363 inoculations during the epidemic at that place. These were conducted very hurriedly, yet the total effect, Dr. Kane thinks, was favourable. There were some few cases of after effects. But on the whole Dr. Kane is strongly in favour of inoculation. He thinks if due care is taken in regard to the operation the remedy ought to prove beneficial. In any case of existing known remedies inoculation, in his judgment, offers, the best safety. At Poona Dr. Datto Ganesh Sabnis has performed more than 2,000 operations. He writes that according to his experience there are "emphatically" no evil effects caused by inoculation. Dr. Bharucha has inoculated all the members of his family, but none of them has suffered. Among outsiders he has observed three cases of abscesses at the seat of inoculation. As regards the Poona Cantonment I have learnt from Dr. Hutchinson personally that out of 18,000 inoculations not more than 20 or 25 had any after effects to complain of. Dr. Chinai, of Hubli, inoculated 23,000 persons at the Railway Hospital. Of these 1,700 are workmen in the Hubli Railway Workshops. If any of such persons, he says, suffered from weakness of the arm or the like he would be disabled for work, but he (Dr. Chinai) has not noticed any case of injury. He thinks the illness that does occur is due to natural causes, but people attribute it to inoculation. Drs. Wanless and Wilson, of the Western India Mission at Miraj, inoculated 4,000 persons in the Southern Maratha Country between Miraj and Belgaum. Of these 2,513 persons were inhabitants of Miraj. These persons were constantly under the observation of Dr. Wanless, but he has not heard of any case of injury. From this he affirms that inoculation is itself harmless. His letter gives very valuable

TESTIMONY IN FAVOUR OF INOCULATION.

I have thus far briefly ind

complaint. He does not seem to possess the equability of mind necessary to enquire whether the complaint was caused by inoculation or by any other cause. Moreover, to find out the cause of an ailment one must have a knowledge of medicine which Mr. Guruji does not seem to possess. To inquire into the cause of a complaint is an act of scientific investigation. It does not seem Mr. Guruji either has scientific knowledge himself or has sought the help of any one possessing such knowledge. No sooner did he see an inoculated person suffering from some ailment than he forthwith put him down in his list and straightway propounded the opinion that the ailment was caused by inoculation. When a list is given with the names of persons suffering, their house numbers and some details with Mr. Guruji's signature below, it does not on that account become necessarily unimpeachable evidence of such suffering. Such a list by its details gets an air of truthfulness and many people are thereby misled.

It is asked by even sensible people:—In the face of such details what more can be wanted to make them reliable and how can they be contradicted? It does not even occur to them that there may be another side to the question. Your contemporary of the "Maratha" has accepted Mr. Guruji's list to be asinfallible as the Holy Writ and has denounced inoculation on the strength of it. I am afraid you too have cast aside your equability. You have assumed that the cases received from Mr. Guruji and elsewhere are necessarily due to inoculation. The list of cases is pretty long, but nearly half of them are mere names. As to the different complaints mentioned I propose in my answer to your third question to deal with them, and show how they may be due to other causes than inoculation. Therefore I shall not repeat the subject here.

MR. GURUJI'S EXAGGERATIONS.

To enquire how far the instances given by Mr. Guruji were true, I wrote letters to certain gentlemen at Dharwar. From the information they have supplied I venture to say that Mr. Guruji's instances are not reliable. In any case the proposition that the ailments mentioned by him were the result of the inoculation fluid, and that, therefore, inoculation must be rejected, is not true. My friend Dr. Chinai of Hubli is a careful observer, and has considerable experience of inoculation. He went to Dharwar and verified two cases. One person was alleged to have become totally deaf by the left ear. Dr. Chinai, during the course of conversation, put his hand on the person's right ear and kept on asking him questions in a low tone. The man replied as before. From this Dr. Chinai concludes that the complaint is the result of mere imagination. Another man was alleged to get urticaria on his person after inoculation. On cross-examination the man admitted that he got similar rashes before he was inoculated. Mr. Apparao Mudholkar writes: "There is much exaggeration in the account given by Mr. Guruji. I have seen him personally. His living is very poor. No doubt he is pulled down. His complaint, I do not think, is wholly due to inoculation. In many cases people complained of pain after inoculation, but I have found that in great many cases the complaint was due to the unskilfulness of the inoculator. In my opinion all blame cannot be laid at the door of inoculation." Dr. Sirur writes: "Last year the whole town was executed and most of the people suffered from malarial fever, chronic bronchitis, and dyspepsia. These people unable to suffer the manifold disadvantages in their huts, got themselves inoculated and returned to their houses. Among these the mortality due to consumption was the heaviest. Even in these cases I am of opinion that privations and exposure had a larger share than inoculation. The loss of energy and power is due more to the constant anxiety a person lives in during plague time. This is equally found during such time among the inoculated as among the uninoculated. Loss of power in the operated arms is oftentimes due to abscess or sprain of the muscular tissue when it is used for hard work before the inflammation abates. I have seen cases of continued low fever after inoculation, but these almost always occurred among those that had a predisposition to consumption. The temporary ill health induced by inoculation became the starting point of consumption. I have seen cases of pain in the joints, but here I also found history of either rheumatism or venereal complaint." With a view to have the cases of evil effects minutely and carefully tested, I endeavoured to find if some medical gentleman could undertake the work.

I am glad to say that Dr. T. C. R. Iyengar of Poona acceded to my request. I am much obliged to him for consenting to take up the work personally. Dr. Iyengar went to Dharwar and examined 75 cases. He writes that a large number of cases

EXHIBIT SYMPTOMS OF MALARIA

which he is inclined to attribute to some defect in the brew. He has observed some cases of neuralgic pains which he thinks are due to over-dose. He has noticed some cases of swelling on the inoculated parts which he thinks are the result of the attempts to eject the fluid by squeezing the part. He finds that the inoculations made by Drs. Davidson and Hornabrook have not generally caused complaints of after effects. The "Dharwar Vritta," in its issue of the 2nd instant, points out that Mr. Guruji's list includes cases of inoculations of 1898. The writer promises to collect the true facts, and warns me not to accept Mr. Guruji's statement. In view of these proofs it is evident how far Mr. Guruji's instances are reliable, and how far they really destroy the merits of inoculation. In point of fact such instances are likely to occur at every place and with respect to every remedy. Mr. Hormasjee M. Chichgar says that after his inoculation this year he suffered from pain in the loins, but such pains, he says, he had often got before, and, therefore, he concludes inoculation is not responsible for them. One of my patients who had been inoculated had recently an attack of renal colic. Mr. Guruji would, I suppose, include even such instances in his list. If a person gets any ailment after he is inoculated, it does not follow that the ailment is necessarily the result of inoculation. He is liable to get ailments whether he is inoculated or not. Thus, among the ailments which an inoculated person is liable to get there are some which are natural and of ordinary occurrence. There are others caused by indiscretion and previous seeds of disease in the person inoculated. Others still are caused by unskilful operations or by defects in the fluid used. Though there are various causes likely to produce disease the fault of all is laid at the door of inoculation. If ignorant people think so it may be allowed, but it is a matter of great regret that even knowing persons blindly make the same mistake. It is noteworthy that you have given ample space to instances of complaints from men like Mr. Guruji, while you scrupulously omit all reference to information which tends to prove the beneficial aspect of inoculation. This is a singular mark of your impartiality.

CAUSES OF EVIL EFFECTS.

Question III.—What, in your opinion, are the causes which produce such evil effects? If there are any causes besides the strength of the lymph, what are they? And what steps should be used to avoid them?

Answer.—There are some ailments which an inoculated person gets naturally, and which have no relation to the fact of inoculation in any way. Such ailments it is unnecessary to deal with here. There are some ailments which have an indirect reference to inoculation, and it is such only I propose to consider. These ailments do not affect the merit of inoculation as such. They are the result of incidental ancillary defects. Such ancillary causes may be grouped under five heads: (1) fault in the fluid used; (2) fault in the method of operation; (3) overdose; (4) previous seeds of disease inherent in the system; (5) effects on the system of imagination and mental preoccupation. Of the ailments which occur after inoculation the one most commonly noticeable is swelling at the seat of inoculation, which ends into an abscess. This ailment often occurs also after other hypodermic injections. Such injections have to be given on occasions with quinine, atropine, morphia, and so forth. It is a common experience that if a patient is weak or scrofulous, he sometimes gets an abscess at the seat of injection. The abscesses caused by the present injections are probably due to the same cause. There is sometimes an abscess from injury to the muscle during the course of the injection. Some of the medical gentlemen consulted by me think that such injury may sometimes be occurring in the case of the present injections. Dr. Rajabally writes that weak and scrofulous persons get small abscesses at the seat of inoculation, and suffer from fever for some weeks. He notes one circumstance with respect to abscesses. He finds that after the change in the stoppers from cork to rubber the cases of abscesses have been fewer. From this it would seem that the cork stopper spoiled the fluid. Dr. Desabhoy K. Patel mentions two instances of abscess. He says, the patients were so weak and scrofulous that they might have got abscesses even with injections of any other fluid. Dr. Datto Ganesh Sabnis speaks of one case of abscess. He says the man was weak and tainted with venereal poison. The abscess was cured in twelve days. Dr. Sirur also thinks that a previous taint of venereal poison in the system leads to evil effects after inoculation. Drs. Rajabally, B. S. Shroff, Quarkar, and Sirur agree in saying that rheumatism, phthisis, heart disease or Bright's disease are apt to be aggravated by inoculation. Dr. Sirur suggests a special reason with reference to the ailments at Dharwar. People had to evacuate their houses and live in the open. There they suffered from exposure and want of proper food and clothing. Dr. Sirur thinks that the ailments were probably due to this circumstance. Dr. DaGama notices one instance of ailment which he thinks was due to fear conceived before inoculation. It oftentimes happens that evil results occur simply through mental shock, even when there is no physical ailment. Mr. Cumruddin Aminuddin writes that one of his servants suffered from pain in the arm. He lifted heavy pots and did other indiscretions before inflammation abated, and the pain was probably due to that circumstance. One of Dr. Kane's relatives suffered from occasional pain in the arm. Dr. Kane suggests that pain was probably due to injury to a nerve near the seat of inoculation.

A QUESTION OF TETANUS.

A patient of mine suffered from pain in the loins and thighs. He thought it was due to inoculation, but on inquiry I found that he had suffered from venereal disease. A student from Dharwar had got himself inoculated twice or thrice. He is a firm believer in inoculation. Nevertheless, since the cry he has begun to fancy that he is somewhat weak. Strictly speaking it is a mere mental delusion. If these cases had happened at Dharwar they would probably have served to swell Mr. Guruji's list. The Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar mentions two cases of illness. One of them, he thinks, was due to over dose: the other, a feeling of weakness, he attributes to over work. There are two or three cases of tetanus reported as having occurred after inoculation. The Grant Medical College Magazine mentions one case, which the editor of the Magazine explains as having been caused by the entrance of some foreign matter like earth into the wound which the patient, a *ghati*, put upon the part inoculated. Of the other instances it is not possible to get a reliable account. Truly speaking the occurrence of tetanus is a mere accident. It cannot be said to be a necessary consequence of inoculation. The other day the *Bombay Gazette* published a case of tetanus following upon hypodermic injection for stiffness in the neck. There are cases of tetanus, sometimes occurring on the application of a blister, or cautery, or the pricking with a simple niddle, a nail, or a piece of glass. There is a possibility of such accidents happening to a man at every step. If he is frightened by such possibility he will have to stop all work or movement. From all this information it appears that some ailments are caused by the force of fancy, some by the indiscretions of the person inoculated, and others by the fault of the gentleman inoculating. Such effects are likely to occur with respect to any other remedy.

The remedy of

INOCULATION IS OF RECENT DISCOVERY

and, therefore, the effects arising from it are brought to prominent notice, and give rise to frequent complaints. Still it must be noticed that medical gentlemen practising inoculation have need to take particular care that such effects do not occur as possible. In order that the patient may have the full benefit of the remedy, and that the remedy itself be not discredited, it is necessary that the doctor should do his work carefully, give proper instructions to the patient about diet and treatment, and see that no mistake occurs on his own part with regard to the method of the operation and the quality of the fluid. He ought to enquire whether the person to be inoculated has had any previous illness. He should see that his instruments and medicines are in proper condition. He has to consider the dose which will suit the health of the patient, and to make the injection carefully and in the right way. M. Haffkine has described the method of the operation. He has given hints as to the opening of the bottle, the cleaning of the syringe, the mode of injection, the use of carbolic acid lotion, and so forth, which ought to be carefully observed. If the injection is made according to his directions, the probability is that no evil effects will occur. Any inattention with reference to these details of treatment is apt to result in harm. It is the first duty of a doctor to see that the patient comes by no harm from his treatment. The doctor fails in his duty if the patient suffers from any remissness on his own part. The remedy, too, suffers discredit by his act. In this manner, there is a great responsibility on the doctor with reference to inoculation. I have humbly to request them that, for the benefit of their patients and for the credit of the remedy, they should perform their work with every possible care. I have also to request the people that they should distinguish between the fault of the remedy and that of the person using it. They ought not to condemn the remedy for the fault of the person. They ought rather to strive to have such faults corrected. Ordinary people may find it difficult to make the distinction. When an ailment occurs after the use of a remedy, people do not generally stop to enquire into the causes of it. They naturally blame the remedy itself. Therefore, the doctor using the remedy has to be careful about it. Those who have taken upon themselves the work of inoculation are already interested in making the remedy successful and popular. They have, therefore, to be on their guard that no errors occur on their own part.

(To be continued.)

THE JUMA MASJID SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I take some interest in Mahomedan education I have been watching the working of the Madrasa for the last forty years. During this time many other Mahomedan schools were started in Bombay and they have made marvellous educational progress. But the poor Madrasa-i-Muhammedia of the Juma Masjid has gradually been decaying. One might naturally ask the reason. Have the funds been insufficient to keep it up properly? To my knowledge the Madrasa funds set apart by the donors, the Rogay family have been more than enough. At present the monthly income of a portion of the Madrasa funds invested in immoveable property is about Rs. 700, besides a handsome sum lying idle in bank with nil interest to the Madrasa. Then what is the cause of the wretched state of the Madrasa? I believe in former times no one was to blame, because the management of the Madrasa had always been reckoned a supplementary work attached to the responsible duties of the Mushawirs (*i. e.*, the directors). But the time is now changed. New rules are framed by the Bombay High Court which were unanimously approved of by Kokni Musalmans of Bombay for the good government of the Masjid and other charitable institutions connected with it. A new batch of Mushawirs has been elected, among whom are some enlightened persons who can well grasp any educational, social, or religious questions connected with Muslims. Therefore, I submit it is high time that these Mushawirs should pay their earnest attention to better the decayed condition of the Madrasa and bring about the urgently needed reforms to keep it abreast with similar institutions of their communities. Some time ago a subcommittee of the Mushawirs was formed to reform this Madrasa and they intended to open a boarding school in the form of an Orphanage in connection with it, in a healthy locality of Bombay to facilitate the religious and secular educational work in their community. But up to this time no shape has been assumed by this noble intention of the Mushawirs, and we are anxiously awaiting the advent of the day when the long cherished dream of the donors will be realized and a boon will be conferred on our backward community.—Yours, &c.

ABDUL KARIM MUNSHI.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 15TH OF NOVEMBER, 1899.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana and at Agra and a slight rise elsewhere. Readings are highest at Ajmere and Hoshangabad and lowest along the coast from Ratnagiri southwards as far round as Negapatam. Gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been generally light. The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season in many places and the minimum from 5° to 10° in excess at Amraoti, Neemuch, Rajkot, Dessa, Ajmere, Jeypore and Sirsa. The highest temperature in the shade was 96° at Sholapur and the lowest 49° at Lahore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are partially clouded at Cochin, Coimbatore, Negapatam and Colombo. A few drops of rain have fallen at Colombo. The weather is generally fine and settled over nearly the whole country.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 14.

Tuesday:—The barometer has risen briskly over the extreme north-west and north-east of India, but elsewhere the changes are slight and unimportant. Pressure is high across the heat of the Peninsula and low over the south-east of the Bay and over north-west India. Light to moderate northerly winds are reported over the north of the Bay and Burma, but elsewhere the winds are light and very variable, while calms are numerous in the north and centre. The weather is slightly unsettled and showery over Kashmir where barometer still falls, and showers are also reported from the extreme south of the Peninsula and Ceylon, but elsewhere the weather is fine and clear. The mean temperature has risen in Rajputana, Gujrat central parts of the country, and nearly the whole of the Peninsula, but fallen over Northern and North-Eastern India and Burma. Burma temperature is lower than usual on both coasts of the Peninsula and over the whole of North-East India, but is higher than usual elsewhere, more particularly over western desert and over Deccan. No information has been received from Nega-patam since Sunday morning at which time small local storm was apparently approaching station.

Nov. 15.

Wednesday.—Pressure has risen generally, the rise being brisk in North-West India and slight to brisk in North-East India, Burma, and South India. The skies are lightly to moderately cloud over the greater part of Upper India and Baluchistan; a few light showers have fallen in South India and Ceylon and Mergui has received half-an-inch of rain. Mean temperatures are in slight to considerable defect in Assam, Bengal, Behar and West Coast, and normal or in excess elsewhere. The excess is large in Rajputana and Central India and the observer at Negapatam reports severe hurricane on Sunday morning, causing some damage to property.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE STOCK MARKETS.

THE STATE OF THE TIN-PLATE TRADE.

AMERICAN COTTON CROPS.

LONDON, OCT. 27.

LAST week current talk on the Stock Exchange was that a British victory of any magnitude would put up Rand Mines three points. These shares were then quoted at 33, while they are now in the neighbourhood of 39, so that anticipations have been greatly exceeded by actual results. The rise in South Africans has undoubtedly been very great, and it is not surprising to find the opinion expressed in many quarters that matters are going too fast. It should be remembered, however, in the first instance, that the rise has been partly brought about by further covering on the part of "Bears;" while, secondly, investors, who were awaiting their opportunity, were induced by the British victories to buy at least a portion of the stock they intended to acquire. The larger part of the "Bear" account has probably now been covered, but a great many investors who were on the buying tack are as yet out in the cold, so that on every reaction we may find support from this quarter. In the opinion of those best able to judge we may look for an enormous development in the mining industry on the Rand and in other districts under the greatly improved *regime* which may be expected to prevail on the change of government which must come when the British Army has finally brought the Boers to their knees. Not only will the now-producing mines be worked under much more favourable conditions, but new mines will be opened up which did not pay to work under the Boer Government, and the value of land generally may be expected to rise very considerably, thus even benefiting the Boer farmers themselves. The certainty that a few months at most will bring a settlement of the Transvaal trouble must naturally exercise an important influence upon all the Stock markets. To begin with, only a few months' of the Rand output of gold will be lost, and the production may meet any special requirements of gold on the part of Continental countries, and it is not surprising, under the circumstances, that the rate for short money has dropped to 2 1-2 per cent., while three months' bank bills are discounted at 4 3-8 per cent., and sixty-day bills at 3 7-8 per cent. The 5 per cent. Bank rate should, therefore, now carry us through to the end of the year. Consols, after a temporary reaction, have braced up again on the British successes, and stand at 104 1-8. India Stock is also firmer, the Three per Cent. and a Half per Cent. at 112 1-4, the Three per Cent. at 106 1-4, and the Two and a Half per Cent. at 90. Very little change is shown amongst the Chinese loans, although the new Railway loan has risen 2 to 91. The Japanese loan is quoted at 105 3-4. Silver is easier at 26 5 8d., but Rupee Paper is 3-8 better at 63 5-8.

The British victories and the reaction in the Money Market have favourably affected Home Rails, which have certainly been unduly neglected, when it is considered that traffics continue most satisfactory, and that for the week ending October 15, they showed an increase of £71,000, bringing up the total increase since the commencement of the half-year to £1,370,000. Returning to individual lines we find for the same week an increase of £17,320 in the case of the Great Western, while the North Western returned showed an increase of £7,957, the South Western one of £4,522, the North Eastern and Midland not doing quite so well. Great Western show little change at 164 3 4, while North Western are slightly firmer at 200 1-2, and Midland Deferred and North Eastern at 91 and 178 respectively have hardly moved. A more important improvement has taken place in the stocks of the Passenger line. Brighton "A" have risen 1 3-4 to 179 3-4, Dover "A" are up 2 at 108, Chatham Ordinary have gained 5-8, at 26 1-8, and Great Eastern are 1-2 better at 132 1-4. "There has been little change in the Great Northern Deferred stocks, York Deferred standing at 61 1-8, ditto "A" at 58. The fact is that the Great Northern had an indifferent weekly return, showing an increase of £2,456, while the Great Central return was £5,623 to the good, bringing up the total increase for the half-year so far to £80,830. Under the circumstances, Great Central 1894 Preferred Ordinary at 51 must be considered a tempting purchase. Amongst the Scotch stocks Coras (Caledonian Deferred Ordinary) have risen 1-8 to 48 7 8, and North British 3-8 to 41. Metropolitan have advanced to 115, and a considerable business has been transacted in Districts, which touched 33, reacting to 32 1-8. A great deal is made of the experiments with electric traction which are about to take place at Earl's Court.

Rumours have been current that an American syndicate propose, in connection with the City and South London line, to construct an electric light railway from Croydon to Brighton. This scheme would, of course, have to obtain the sanction of Parliament, and, in view of the excellent service already provided by the Brighton line, this seems doubtful. We are, however, likely to have a regular boom in light railways, as is indicated by the intention of the London County Council to apply to the Light Railway Commissioners for permission to construct four such lines, chiefly for serving the suburbs in connection with the tramways already in existence.

Very few industries have gone through the same vicissitudes within the last quarter of a century as those that have affected the tin-plate trade. During that period the South Wales industry, *par excellence*, has waxed, waned, and waxed again; has known many variations of depression and prosperity; has built up an enormous export business with the United States, and has almost entirely lost it again; has for years stood face to face with what appeared to be virtual ruin, and has never yet been ruined; has had the price of the staple product above £20 and under £10 per ton; and is now enjoying a spell of activity that is almost entitled to be called a boom. All this entitles the tin-plate trade to be regarded as exceptional. It is also exceptional in reference to its location, and the circumstances that have made it an almost purely indigenous trade in South Wales until quite a recent date. The Principality, has no very special resources for the manufacture of tinplates, and yet the industry has never flourished to any extent worth speaking of in any other district. Other iron-making localities have tried to carry on the business, but have not succeeded in any marked degree. So also with other European countries, none of which can be said to offer any serious competition to the Welsh tin-plate industry, although they do rival us keenly in all other branches of iron and steel manufacture. The first thing to be said about this great industry is that it supplies a striking example of the importance of a new industry being associated with the name of a particular district. When a demand for tin-plates on a large scale arose some thirty years ago, or less, South Wales, which had learned the business at a much earlier date, hastened to supply the needs of the community, and did so in a manner so successful, that no other locality for a long time sought to contest its paramountcy. The district in which the tin-plate trade is located, extends from Cardiff on the one side to Llanelly on the other, and even beyond it—being about 60 square miles. The tin-plate manufacturers have cheap fuel, cheap steel and relatively cheap labour. The work is done very economically all round. It is not pretended that there are any secrets in the business. At any rate, any such pretensions, if made, would be upset by the fact that the same trade is now carried on under similar conditions, and on a very extensive scale, in many parts of the United States, where the fierce glare of publicity beats freely on all industrial operations. The mechanical details of the business have been largely improved of late years, and new labour saving devices have been freely introduced; but these are at least as well known in America, and as generally applied as on this side of the Atlantic. At the present time much interest is being taken in the position and prospects of the tin-plate industry. Only so recently as last year, the future was almost despaired of, owing to the rapid, and almost complete, collapse of the American demand, which in 1890-91 absorbed one-half of the whole Welsh output, and has now fallen to less than one-fifth of its former dimensions.

To save themselves from complete disaster, many of the Welsh manufacturers adapted their mills to the making of steel sheets in competition with the manufacturers of South Staffordshire. This, however, was not a specially lucrative change, for the competition got so keen that the margin of profit fell to as very low point. Now, the tin-plate manufacturers, in a large number of cases, have gone back to their old business owing to the considerable revival of demand and prices that has recently come up. Indeed, the quantity of tin-plates being made in South Wales at the present time is greater than anything that has been recorded for a number of years, and prices are better than they have been since 1890. There are several reasons for this improvement. The home demand, which is computed at 130,000 tons a year, has greately bettered, and so also with the foreign consumption, including that of the United States. The Transvaal War has no doubt had something to do with the better outlook. Steps are now being taken to form a strong association of employers, and to have that association worked in harmony with the workmen, so as to avoid further disputes. Meanwhile there is general satisfaction with the situation, which is altogether more promising than it has been for many years past.

The weekly circular on the American cotton trade issued by Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, dated October 18, is even more interesting than usual. We reproduce it in full. It will be observed that the special point to which attention is called is the contrast between the apparent scepticism of Lancashire as regards the alleged deficiencies of this season's American cotton crop and the seeming disposition of spinners on the continent of Europe to put faith in the "bull" reports which have been so industriously distributed in this country and on the Continent. Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co.'s circular is as follows:—"In the strange situation of the Liverpool market, when cotton for delivery during next summer is sold at lower prices than that paid for immediate delivery, is found the strongest expression of incredulity on the part of spinners and merchants of Europe regarding the curtailment of the yield of cotton this season. To some extent this condition abroad has led to the arbitrage transactions between the two markets and the consequent loss of premiums here. If the views of those who have made a careful study of the crop this season are correct, this condition of the market is not justified on any theory which can be advanced. It can only be maintained on the belief that the crop will largely exceed any estimate now current, and that before long there will be a pressure to sell which will cause the near-by deliveries to lose their premium. Were the Southern markets on a parity this situation in Liverpool would render the exportation of cotton difficult, as exporters could not find any delivery upon which they could protect their cotton until it passed into consumption. In this connection a curious feature of the exports is the large movement since the beginning of the year to French and Continental ports which have brought the total exports some 135,000 bales more than last year, while the movement to Great Britain is 65,000 bales smaller than last season. It is evident from this comparison that there has been an active demand for export notwithstanding the repeated statements that the cotton was being mainly bought by the Southern mills. With the reaction in the market a quieter tone has ensued, due largely to the fear of a selling movement on the part of the South, as our market has been told each day that such a movement was certain to begin within the next few hours. This has checked speculation, but has not altered the conditions of trade and crop which caused the advance. We notice a slight disposition on the part of Lancashire to pay more attention to the movement, but the almost universal tenour of the advices from Liverpool conveys the idea that we must soon witness a sharp decline, on the theory that the advance has culminated. They still believe the crop to be grossly underestimated, and regard the changed conditions of the market as due not to legitimate causes but to an American speculation not based on facts but on sentiment. So far in the movement they have had nothing to sustain their views; on the contrary, everything has appeared to show that they are wrong, but they regard the movement as curtailed by holding back on the part of both planters and merchants. In the past those who have disregarded the movement have found themselves mistaken, regardless of which view of the market they held. We attempt to present thus fully the views of buyers and spinners, as it is always well in trade to consider the other side of any question." This concluding remark that it is well to consider the arguments on both sides is in singular contrast with the rather too energetic propaganda on the "bull" side of certain other New York authorities.

Rouen advices report a continuance of great activity in the cotton goods market of that centre of the French cotton spinning and weaving industry. All descriptions of grey and coloured goods appeared to be in demand, and producers were under contract for a more or less considerable period ahead. The higher prices demanded by manufacturers, we are told, were being generally conceded by buyers. The activity is attributed to some extent to increased demand for the French colonies and protectorates, and particularly for Madagascar. Under these circumstances the demand for yarns has become sufficiently active to enable spinners to obtain an advance in prices, which is said to be not only necessary but to be fully justified by the general conditian of the trade.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 15th November, 1899.

1. Mr E River Smith having rejoined is taken on the strength and posted to A Troop.
2. Trooper E River Smith to be Sergeant to complete establishment.
3. There will be drill for the members of the Bandora detachment on the Varsova sands, on Tuesday, the 21st instant, at 6-45 a.m.

Dress—Drill order.

T. W. CUFFE, Captain,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 16th November, 1899.

1. The Battalion will parade for a March-out at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 4-30 p.m., on Saturday, the 18th instant.

Cadets will be conveyed in Special Tram Cars as follows:—St Mary's College—One double and one single car to leave Victoria Gardens, at 3-45 p.m.

Byculla school—One single car to leave Victoria Gardens at 3-15 p.m.

2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—No. 4707 Vol A C Bowden, No. 4708 Vol W R Fearn to "G" Company, and No. 4709 Vol W Moore to "F" Company.

3. Government Resolution No. 4976 dated 6th November 1899 is published for information:—Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Captain Cadwallader Edwards Palmer is transferred to the Supernumerary List.

By Order.
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th November, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place to-day (Thursday):—
No 1 Co (Town Hall Compound)
At 8-15 p.m. 40 Pr R M L Gun Drill.
No. 2 Co (Nesbit Road Headquarters)
At 8-45 p.m. 40 Pr R M L Gun Drill.

2. The Adjutant will deliver lectures on "Practice and Ranging" as follows:—
No. 2 Company, Byculla Head-quarters, to-day (Thursday) after evening drill.
No. 1 Company at B V A Club, to-morrow (Friday) at 6-15 p.m.

3. The Corps will parade as strong as possible on Saturday next, the 18th inst., at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, at 4 p.m., sharp, and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to commence the Annual Practice from 40 Pr R M L Guns and 6·3" R M L Howitzer.

On conclusion of the practice the Corps will march back to the club, Apollo Bunder.

Every member of the Corps should endeavour to attend this parade.

Dress:—Drill Order without Arms. Putties to be worn.

Notice will be given weekley of the continuation of the Annual practice on Saturday afternoons.

On the second and subsequent occasion the whole Corps will parade but one sub-division will be told off from each Company to take first relief on the Guns.

4. The following promotion will take place in No. 1 Coy:—Gr J Anthony is appointed Acting Bombardier vice Ag Br Chard (transfered to No. 2 Company) and posted to No. 4 Sub-division.

5. As side hooks will be worn in future when belts are worn, members should send their Jackets to Messrs Leach and Weborney, Corps Tailors, to be prepared for the hooks. The latter will be issued shortly.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—NOVEMBER 14.

10 p.m.	77·8

WEDNESDAY—NOVEMBER 15.

6 a.m.	74·0
10 a.m.	79·1
2 p.m.	82·6
4 p.m.	83·1

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAWNAGER, Nov. 13.

THE weather has taken a change since writing to you last. The sultry weather has disappeared now and cold weather has taken its place. Fever, accompanied with colds and coughs, prevails in this side.

A fire broke out at Dhagandhra in a godown, containing grass and grains. On Friday evening a panic soon ensued amongst the merchants who attempted to put out the fire by throwing dust and water on it. However before the fire pumps appeared at the scene, the fire got complete hold on the buildings which were burnt down. The damage done by the fire is estimated at Rs. 3,000.

A steamer is expected to arrive shortly at Verawal, with a cargo of 5,000 bundles of dates, direct from Bussrah. Two country crafts were returning towards the sea-shore at Verawal after taking in bags of grain from a steamer, when a gale sprung up and the vessels foundered. The damage done by this is estimated at about Rs. 2,500.

THE DEFENCE OF THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

THE three great objections to the frontier policy of Lord Elgin, says the "Army and Navy Gazette," were, first, that it was costly; secondly, that it paved the way for outbreaks, or at all events outrages; and thirdly, that it locked up in garrisons a large proportion of our Indian Army, submitting them to danger quite unnecessarily. All these objections—the first and third especially—were cogent. At the same time a backward policy might have had a bad moral effect on the tribes, who would perhaps have regarded it as a sign of weakness after what happened in the winter of 1897-98. Lord Curzon of Kedleston may be regarded as more or less an authority on the Indian frontier, for it is a subject which he has carefully studied. Moreover, he has travelled in the more important of the regions affected by his scheme. Since his arrival in India a year ago as Viceroy he has gone into the question of frontier defence with the thoroughness of an enthusiast. As a result he has resolved on a policy which, without throwing away any of the advantages held by the Imperial Government, meets at once all the objections to which reference has been made. Lord Curzon does not abandon his predecessor's policy in principle, but has hit upon a new and improved method of carrying it out. Only experience, of course, can tell us whether or not that method is effective, but *prima facie* it is sound alike from a political, an economical, and a military point of view.

In outline the scheme is this: As regards Chitral, which has been a great point of contention, instead of increasing the works at the new forts in order to accommodate the present garrison, the latter is to be reduced to a strength sufficient for the escort of the political officer. A portion of the garrison thus set free will be stationed at Drosh, the existing works at this post being added to. Drosh, it must be remembered, is nearer the base in India proper, and is in the centre of a district where danger, if it occurred, is to be apprehended. The present posts guarding the line of communication between the Lowarai Pass and Chitral will be replaced by tribal levies, paid by the Indian Government through the Mehtar. The road to the north-east of Chitral leading to Gilgit will be improved so as to provide an alternative route in case of troops being needed at Chitral. As to the Khyber Pass, it will be held by 1,200 Khyber Rifles, organised in two battalions with British officers. The regular garrison, already diminished by one-half, is to be altogether withdrawn, and the fortified Serai at Lundi Kotal is to be enlarged and strengthened. Other posts in the pass will also be occupied by the Khyber riflemen. A prejudice has been created against the latter corps on account of the small defence which was made by the old Khyber levies in the troubles of 1897. But, as we showed in a recent article on this subject, the fault at that time was not theirs, and the idea of employing them as guards to the pass was not really proved to be vicious. Some of them displayed loyalty and courage, but what could be expected when their only British officer was called in, and the authorities, instead of strengthening their hands, left them to their fate? The temptation to them to throw in their lot with their brethren to whose attack they were opposed was necessarily great but the fact that so many refused to do this, but died at their posts fighting, speaks well for their soldierly qualities, which Lord Curzon and his military advisers have not been slow to recognise.

FEARFUL MINE FATALITY.

Broken Hill, Thursday.

THE "Melbourne Age" reports that a strange and terrible accident happened on Oct. 21, at Dickenson's shaft, Block 12, Proprietary. Edward Murray, a platman, after sending the afternoon shift to the surface, got into a cage at the 300 feet plat and gave the signal to be hauled up. Some of the shift bosses who were standing in the plat saw him enter the cage and heard the signal for the engine driver to raise the cage. A few seconds afterwards they became aware that something had descended the shaft, and the bracemen, after seeing the cage arrive at the surface empty descended to the plat to ascertain the cause, being convinced that an accident had happened. Some of the men descended to the 600 feet; level, and there, on timbers covering the shaft, they found Murray's body, fearfully mutilated. It had fallen over 300 feet, and in its descent had broken away a 2 feet 10 inches x 4 feet piece of timber, which had been placed across the shaft at the 500 feet plat.

At the inquest the evidence showed that deceased alone was to blame for the accident. After stepping into the cage at the 300 feet plat and giving the signal to be raised, he started to get out again, without giving the signal to stop. He retained hold of the guard rail, and this being drawn forward in the cage, his shoulders were dashed against the cap piece. He fell back into the cage, and, rebounding a second after, he fell down the shaft.

THE YOKOHAMA MURDERS.

SENTENCE OF DEATH.

TOKYO, OCT. 14.

AT the Appeal Court to-day, at 10-30 a.m., the American Robert Miller, charged with a triple murder, was sentenced to death. He looked out of sorts, no doubt caused by anxiety as to the probable faith awaiting him. He listened attentively to the reading of the judgment, and showed no sign of perturbation whatever. The judge read from a previously written document the principal features of the case leading up to the murder of Suye, Aki and Nelson Ward. The Court recognised certain extenuating circumstances in the murder of the two girls, and on these two charges would have sentenced the accused to imprisonment for life. But as the murder of Nelson Ward was a most unprovoked one, committed with premeditation, the Court sentenced the prisoner to death. The whole proceedings occupied about an hour.—*Kobe Chronicle.*

RONTGEN RAYS FOR THE WOUNDED.

THE Rontgen Rays were found so successful in previous campaigns that it would be interesting, says the *Broad Arrow*, to know what arrangements have been made for the provision of this apparatus during the present war in South Africa. Some military men who soldiered in Tirah can probably give a few instances, known personally to each, of the good results of the single apparatus that was taken up there. It is important, however, that the examination and operations of removing the foreign substance, bullet or clothes, should be carried out as soon as possible, and that practically every wounded man should be examined, as the extent of injury is often unsuspected till inflamation is set up and makes known the presence of something irritating remaing in the wound. Every field hospital certainly should have a set, and the more that are provided the more lives will be saved and the less suffering will be inflicted on those who are wounded.

THE Right Hon. Jacob Bright, whose death is announced, was the nephew of John Bright, his father having been Mr. Jacob Bright. Mr. Jacob Bright first entered upon a Parliamentary career in the year 1867, when he was returned for Manchester in the Liberal interest, and he held the seat till 1874. He again sat from 1876 till 1885, and in 1886 was returned for the South-Western Division of Manchester, and sat till 1895, when he retired from political life. Besides being celebrated as a Parliamentarian, Mr. Bright has been conspicuous as the Chairman of John Bright and Brothers, of Rochdale, and has also earned considerable distinction for his work in connection with the Woman's Righters, having devoted himself with a whole souled energy in support of all efforts for the improvement of the position of women as regards their property rights and their legal, civil and political disabilities.

"PREPARATIONS FOR SOMETHING"?

EUROPEAN COMPLICATIONS.

THE *St. James' Budget* of October 27, throws some light on the object of the naval preparations which have attracted so much attention:—

Now that the bustle and excitement of mobilising an Army Corps are nearly over, public attention begins to be attracted by another set of preparations that have all the while been quietly pressed forward at our naval stations. There is a concentration of the ships on the East India station which now find themselves conveniently near the entrance to the Gulf. The Mediterranean Squadron is [illegible] up, the Channel Fleet is on its way [illegible] movements at home indicate arrangements for the mobilisation of several sections of [illegible] as to have in readiness a squadron capable of augmenting [illegible

WRITERS AND READERS.

We believe that the late Mr. Grant Allen and Olive Pratt Rayner," author of "The Type-Writer Girl" and "Rosalba," were one and the same person. These stories were published by Messrs. Pearson, and notwithstanding the success they had, their real authorship remained a secret until now. It is said to note that the fine new edition of White's "Selborne," which was edited by Mr. Grant Allen, appeared on the very day of his death.

The exact position in reference to an English translation of Zola's new novel, "Fecondite," can here be stated. Such a translation had been contemplated from the first, and, indeed, arranged for with the author. For the time being it is deferred, but eventually, no doubt, a version of the book will appear in our language. This is the more certain since "Fruitfulness"—as the English title will be—is the first of a new series wherein Zola will write volumes called "Work," "Truth," and "Justice." Messrs. Chatto, of course, are his English publishers.

Mr. Dent gives us particulars of a literary venture of really great interest which he has in hand. "Suppose," he described its genesis, "you want to consult, or study some subject, and yet are without an encyclopædia, and beyond reach of a library! That must be a frequent position with an endless number of people, and the idea of meeting it has occupied my thoughts. I was struck by a set of handy scientific primers which a well-known Berlin firm issue, and going far wider, I determined to found an international series which shall be a Primer Cyclopædia." Such is the scheme.

To take an example of the volumes, Mr. Leonard Courtney, a first authority upon such a matter, has written one on the English Constitution. Broadly stated, the primers will be the condensed information of great subjects, the authors being eminent in those which they severally treat. The books are meant alike for the needs of the general public and as introductions to the special studies of scholars and learners. In fine, Mr. Dent seeks to provide, in a convenient and accessible form, the material which the usual highpriced encyclopædias place beyond the reach of the average reader. The price per volume is to be a shilling net.

Among Mr. Rider Haggard's earlier books was "Cetewayo and His White Neighbours," a sketch in South African history. This volume contained an account of our war with the Boers in 1881, Mr. Haggard writing as one who was in that quarter of the world at the time. The chapters are being reprinted by Messrs. Kegan Paul for a shilling book to appear under the title "The Last Boer War." Mr. Haggard contributes a preface, in which he gives his views upon that war as affecting subsequent events. Naturally, it will include a consideration of the conflict now raging.

John Manners, Marquis of Granby, was a noted soldier in the wars of George II. and George III. A biography of this commander-in-chief of the British forces has for some time been in preparation by his descendant, Mr. Walter Evelyn Manners. Now it is ready, and will be issued forthwith by Messrs. Macmillan. The Duke of Rutland has not only supplied information for the book, but has revised the proofs. A verse of the eighteenth century presents us to John Manners, Marquis of Granby :—

There was a time when Granby's Grenadiers
Trimm'd the lac'd jackets of the French mounseers,
And every week proclaimed some luckey hit,
And all our paragraphs were planned by Pitt.

Senator Cabot Lodge, the well-known American politician, writes history as well as helps to make it. He has been engaged upon an account of America's war with Spain, treating of the same in a "calm, unprejudiced, impartial manner." Messrs. Harper, who announce the book, have two more volumes in hand which bear upon the campaign. Mr. Millet, who, in the Russo-Turkish War, made himself a name as a war correspondent, has written of the Philippine expedition. Then, Mr. William Dinwiddie, who went to Porto Rico as a special correspondent, is describing the possibilities and conditions of that island. What a literature the Spanish-American war has already achieved!

Mr. Zangwill's short stories of the Ghetto, "They That Walk in Darkness," is published by Mr. Heinemann. He has also nearly Mr. Stephen Crane's "Active Service," a volume based upon the author's experiences during the fight between Greece and Turkey. Mr. W. D. Howells will publish in England with Messrs. Harper a story called "Their Silver Wedding Journey." It is in reality a story of Europe revisited after a married life of twenty-five years. Mr. Albert D. Vandam is the author of a story entitled "A Court Tragedy," which Messrs. Chatto are to publish. Sir George Douglas has edited, and written an introduction for, an edition of John Galt's novel "Ringan Gilhaize," which Messrs. Greening are to publish. A romance of the modern navy, "The Port Guard Ship," by Mr. Fred T. Jane, is announced by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett for early publication.

The "Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson," edited by his friend Mr. Sidney Colvin, may be expected in book form at the end of November. Mr. F. Madox Hueffer is writing a history of "The Cinque Ports" for publication by Messrs. Blackwood. It will be illustrated. Messrs. Seeley are about to publish in one volume a translation of the "Recollections of Johannes Brahms," which his early comrade Professor Dietrich, and his friend of later years, Herr Widmann, have given to the world since the great musician's death. Next week Mrs. Louise Jordan Miln's book about "Little Folk of Many Lands" will be published by Mr. Murray. There are many illustrations. Under the title of "Tennyson, Ruskin, Mill, and Other Literary Estimates," Mr. Frederic Harrison has collected a series of essays, which Messrs. Macmillan will publish, dealing with some of the most important and typical writers who have influenced thought in one field or another during the present reign. Some of these "appreciations" have already appeared in the "Nineteenth Century" or elsewhere, but the piece de resistance of the volume, the long and elaborate essay on Tennyson, will now be published for the first time.

Mr. Albert Lloyd, whose account of his adventures in Equatorial Africa is announced by Mr. Unwin, is the latest authority on the African pygmies. Some travellers have described them as excessively irritable conceited, and spiteful. Mr. Lloyd gives a very different report of them. Is it beyond the power of ethnology to give us a connected view of the African pygmy races? In the South, at least, according to Dr. Theal, the Bushman dwarf—with his flat nose, weak chin, hollow back, yellow skin, and hair gathered sparsely into hard little knots over the skull—was the earliest, as well as lowest, human inhabitant.

Delineations of the numerous and pathetic aspects of child life in the poorer quarters of New York are given in Mr. M. A. Woolf's "Sketches of Lowly Life in a Great City," which Messrs. Putnam announce. The volume contains the best of the sketches which have made the artist's reputation, as also eighteen drawings hitherto unpublished.—The same publishers announce Mr. Elbert Hubbard's "Little Journeys to the Homes of Eminent Painters." Among the contents are Michael Angelo, Rembrandt, Rubens, Meissonier, Titian, Van Dyck, Millet, Reynolds, and Gustave Dore.

The promised memoir of the late distinguished Nonconformist minister, Dr. C. A. Berry, of Wolverhampton, is pretty sure of a warm welcome by all classes of the religious world. We understand it will be issued in about three weeks, by Messrs. Cassell and Co. It is to be in one volume of about three hundred and fifty pages. The memoir is written by Dr. Berry's fellow student and former co-pastor, the Rev. J. S. Drummond, in collaboration with Mrs. Berry. Mr. Drummond has examined every available source of information concerning Dr. Berry's long and varied life. The book will contain appreciations of Dr. Berry by some of his clerical contemporaries.

THE "Belgique Militaire" states :—"An English journal recently announced that the Congo State was sending a military expedition into the Bahr-el-Ghazal. This is erroneous. The Congo State is taking no action in that region. It is an Antwerp company, the African General Society, that has equipped and directed an expedition to that province. Lieutenant De Backer, at the head of 300 men, is going to exploit its riches, if there are any. He left Antwerp six months ago, but at the present time he is still at Matadi, where he is detained by annoying difficulties in respect of transport. As to the State strictly observing the Franco-Congolese treaty, the northern limit of its action is the Kero camp, 5° 30'. Last May the garrison under the orders of Commandant Adam was 1,200 strong, well armed and disciplined, officered by 15 Europeans, and supported by 20 cannons, including six Krupp, six Nordenfelts, and four Maxims. These troops are kept in good condition by constant exercise. They are massed at this point in order to repel any attack by the Dervishes, who are still in the Bahr-el-Ghazal, whence the next expedition of General Kitchener in the Sudan will [illegible] dislodge them. The natives who return from [illegible] parts say that the whole province is nothing more than a desert, dry, arid, and uninhabited. The whites themselves, who, to reach the distant forts they occupy have to cross the fertile forests of the Upper Congo, are struck by the poverty of this country. The spirit of the troops, nevertheless, remains very good, and all are eager to measure themselves again with the Mahdists. Will these return? Perhaps. They are so near!"

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Specially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed.
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Produces Luxuriant Hair, Prevents its Falling Off and Turning Grey. Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

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For Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair Beautifully Soft. For Removing Scurf, Dandruff, &c.; also for Restoring Grey Hair to Natural Colour.

"HARLENE" PRESERVES, STRENGTHENS, AND INVIGORATES CHILDREN'S HAIR. KEEPS THE SCALP CLEAN, AND ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

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"59, Elgin Crescent, Notting Hill.

"Dear Sir,—I am delighted to add my testimony to the wonderful efficacy of your hair tonic. I never could have credited the effects of 'Harlene' had I not myself proved them. I am, yours truly, "KATHERINE RAMSEY."

STOPS THE HAIR FALLING.

Miss COONEY, Basin View, Fair Hill, Galway, Ireland, is much pleased with the "Harlene," and has recommended it to her friends. It has quite stopped the falling off of her hair. Please be prompt in sending present order.

THE HON. MRS. THOMPSON'S TESTIMONY.

The Hon. Mrs. Thompson desires to testify to the value of "Harlene" for strengthening and preserving the hair, and will be pleased to allow her testimony to be publicly used.

QUITE BALD.

"12, Grove Street, Retford.

"Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in stating that your 'Harlene' is the best I have ever used. I have tried several other so-called restorers, but to no purpose. I was quite bald on the top of my head, but thanks to your wonderful 'Harlene,' I have a good head of hair now after six weeks' use. You may include this with your other testimonials.—Yours respectfully, "ARTHUR BLANCHARD."

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

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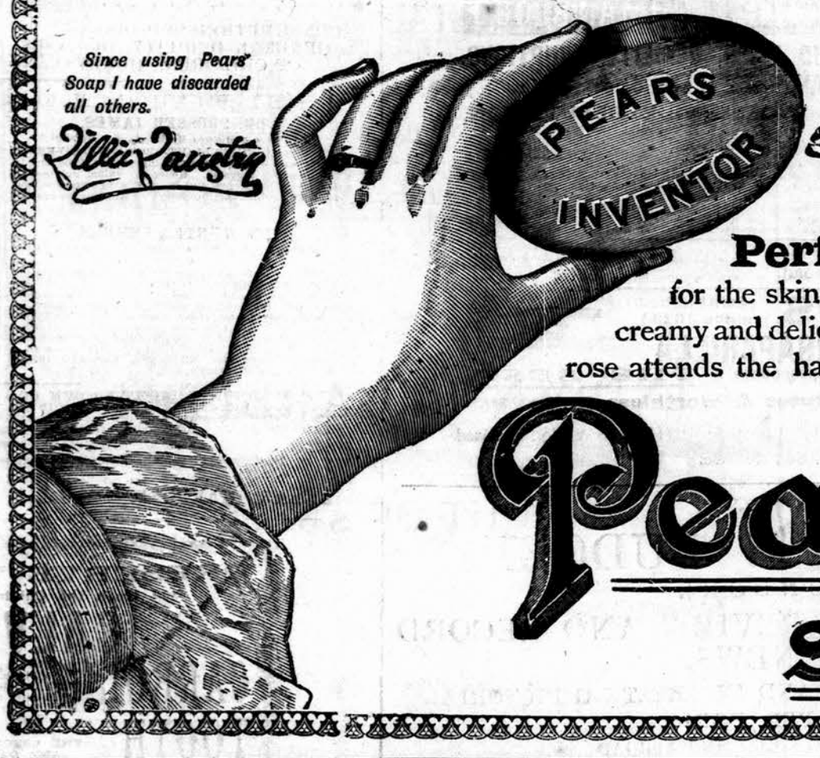

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